

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MARCH 25, 1891.

NO. 51

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SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE ITEM.

The Easter Hen.

Oh, children, have you ever seen
The little Easter hen,
Who comes to lay her pretty eggs,
Then runs away again?

She only comes on Easter Day,
And when that day is o'er,
Till next year brings it round again.
You ne'er will see her more.

Her eggs are not like common eggs,
But all of colors bright,—
Blue, purple, red, with spots and stripes,
And scarcely one that's white.

She lays them in no special place,
On this side and on that;
And last year, only think! she laid
One right in Johnny's hat.

But naughty boys and girls get none,
So, children, don't forget,
But be as good as good can be.
It is not Easter yet.

HER EASTER BONNET.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

Easter came late that year. Netis Raymond was glad of that. It never seemed quite right or natural for the churches to be dressed with flowers while the snow was heaped high without, and the wind carried sheets of frozen hail upon its restless wings. But this year Easter was in time and tune with the daffodils, the blue-birds, the spring-violets, all the first faintly scented, delicately colored favorites of April. Even the stunted magnolia shrub in the South garden—ah, such a contrast to the giant groves of cream and pink bloom to which Netis had been accustomed in her far-off Southern home—was putting forth its flesh-colored buds, in the resolve to keep Easter.

"Can't I go to church?" said Netis, opening wide her blue eyes. "But why not? I always went to church on Easter Day, at home."

"Bless your heart child, are you crazy?" replied Mrs. Pythley. "You've nothing to wear!"

"My winter suit is very nice," said Netis.

"Plush!" said Mrs. Pythley.

"And velvet! And ostrich plumes! My dear girl, we should be socially ostracized if we presented ourselves at church with a girl dressed in last winter's things. If your uncle cares to send you money for an entire new suit now—"

"Uncle Basil will not send me any more money at present," hurriedly interrupted Netis, feeling as if a ball were rising up into her throat. "Uncle Basil has failed. He has accepted a clerkship at eight hundred a year. And he hopes I shall be able to find some respectable and remunerative employment here in the North. I got his letter yesterday, Mrs. Pythley, but I didn't intend to spoil your Easter with it. I was going to tell you afterwards."

Mrs. Pythley and her daughters, Verona and Sabina, looked aghast at each other. The young Southern cousin had been enough of an infliction before. Now she had become a positive incubus.

"What are we to do?" said Verona.

"Goodness only knows!" piously remarked Sabina.

"Something must be done," said Mrs. Pythley. "But at present we all have our hands full to finish Verona's gros grain overskirt. Do thread your needle, Netis, and not sit there staring. One would think you had no desire whatever to be useful."

Netis threaded the needle, as well as she could through her tears; and began diligently to sew. It was two months now since she had

been sent North to her uncle Basil's relations to finish the education which had been left at loose ends down there in the sunshine and butterflies of the Southern plantation. Mrs. Pythley had been kind to her, in a cold, passionless sort of way; but Netis could scarcely be blind to the fact that her two cousins, Verona and Sabina, were decidedly distant and frigid toward her. Somehow she never seemed to suit them. Verona declared that she laughed too loud. Sabina was always trying to train her into the proper method of entering a room.

"Not with a bounce, as if you were the housemaid bringing coals," said Sabina, "nor yet dragging back, like a child that is brought to see the dentist. Why don't you watch Verona? Or model yourself after Mrs. Singham Singleton, who is always so elegant and graceful."

And, then, too, they never let her come down anymore into the draw-room when they had company of an evening.

"Netis is only a child," they said. "I am eighteen," pleaded the girl. "And I should so like to dance. We always danced at Uncle Basil's in the evening."

"You must wait until you are 'out,'" Mrs. Pythley said, automatically.

"But I never have been 'in,'" piteously argued Netis.

Once or twice she pleaded her way into the room, in her white dress with the knots of pink ribbon and the precious old lace on the edges of the frills, and then she proved herself so dangerously pretty and attractive, that Mrs. Pythley prohibited it for the future.

"You have got your education to attend to Netis," said she. "It is for that purpose that your uncle has sent you here. And all these late hours and exciting side issues are entirely out of the question."

"But," Netis gasped, "I told Mr. Arbuthnot that I could be one of the theatre-party on Mardi Gras night!"

"Then you spoke very unadvisedly," primly remarked Mrs. Pythley. "I shall certainly allow nothing of the sort, Netis!"

"Shan't I see him again?"

"Him?"

"Mr. Arbuthnot I mean."

"Not with my consent," said Mrs. Pythley. And Verona and Sabina, who had been plotting and planning for a week to make properly unconscious opportunities for the especial purpose of meeting Mr. Arbuthnot, looked shocked and scandalized beyond measure.

"It is positively unmaidenly," said Sabina, with virginal severity.

"These Southern girls are so very bold and unrestrained," said Verona.

While Netis looked from one to the other with a puzzled air. What could she possibly have said to appeal her friends thus?

It is not worth our while to discuss the question further," said Mrs. Pythley. Netis is not to go—that is enough! We must try to get her a place as companion, or, perhaps, a genteel post in some confectionery or fancy-store. But all that can be thought of in the future."

Mr. Arbuthnot came that evening. He very often dropped in, in a friendly way, at Mrs. Pythley's; but he looked disappointed when he did not see Netis.

"Miss Raymond is not at home?" he said,

"Netis sees no company in the evening," said the maneuvering widow. She is such a little recluse. And really, she is getting so homesick that I think she will leave us soon.

But on Easter Eve, when Mrs. Pythley and the two girls had gone to assist in the decoration of some fashionable church, in their most becoming toilets, Netis sat down for a hearty cry.

"My poor old bonnet!" she said to herself as she turned it around and around. "It is a little shabby, I admit; and the feather has never looked quite right since it got drenched in that dreadful shower; but I did so want to go to church. I wonder—"

She caught up the scissors, and hurriedly ripping off the folds of velvet, turned them skillfully the other way, so as to present a fresh frontage to the public eye.

"And the ribbons aren't so bad," she told herself, consolingly. If I only had something to trim it with!"

"Just then Maria, the parlor-maid, came up the stairs with a vase of superb magnolias.

"I had to cut 'em miss," she said, apologetically addressing Netis. "Them boys was stealin' 'em over the fence. So ill just set 'em on the parlor mantle."

"Oh, Maria, do give me one," cried Netis. "Only one! it makes me fancy I am in dear Alabama!"

Maria was a good hearted girl. "Sure Miss, you're welcome," said she, handing out the sweetest and largest of all the blossoms, as she went on her way.

"My own sweet Southern darling," said Netis; and as she pressed her lips to the lilac petals, the great flower slipped down and lay athwart the violet velvet bonnet. Netis uttered a cry of joy.

"The very idea!" said she.

And when she stole quietly out to church the next day, after the Pythley family had driven off in the carriage, which the liveryman on the next street had instructions to send around, looking as "private" as possible. Netis wore the remodeled bonnet with a royal magnolia on its side.

On Easter Sunday, with the sunshine shine—pale and wintry still—playing on the pavement at her feet, the church-bells clanging out their triumphant melody, her own heart full of dim, vague happiness, as if something very, very delightful was about to happen.

It was a quiet, unostentatious church, in a side street, where fashionable people never went, to which she betook herself. And as Netis rose from her prayers, she was amazed to see, in a pew nearly opposite hers—Mr. Arbuthnot!

When service was over, he joined her at the church-door.

"Miss Raymond," he said, "may I walk home with you? Pardon me, but they told me you had returned to the South."

She looked up shy, lovely, altogether beautiful. Did he see that she had no new dress; that her gloves were mended; that—horror of horror!—the purple-tipped magnolia was already beginning to droop, from the heated atmosphere of the church?

"No," she faltered, "I had not returned. But think I shall soon go. My cousins are tired of me, I think

and, of course, since I must earn my own bread, the sooner I get accustomed to it the better."

"Netis," said Mr. Arbuthnot, gravely, "I advise you not to go."

Netis looked at him with a grave, puzzled smile.

"But what am I to do?" said she.

"Stay where I am not welcome?"

"Stay where you will have the warmest welcome, the tenderest love in all the world," said Arbuthnot. "Dear little Netis, can it be possible that you have not yet fathomed the secret of my love? Stay here, Netis, to be my precious, treasured wife."

"Do you love me?" said Netis, a great wave of mingled terror and happiness welling up into her heart. And his tender look answered her.

Mrs. Pythley and her daughters were yet criticising the various Easter toilets which they had seen in church, when Mr. Arbuthnot walked in, with little Netis Raymond leaning on his arm.

"We are engaged, Mrs. Pythley," said Netis, simply. "And I do so hope that you will be pleased."

What else was there for Mrs. Pythley to do but to smile galvanically and declare that she was "delighted!"

"But where on earth," said Verona, "said Netis get that exquisite French hat with the peerless magnolia on it? I saw no such flower in all the milliners' windows."

"It was a real flower," blushing, admitted Netis. "I had no other."

"And that," said Mr. Arbuthnot, with a lover's pride, "is one of Netis's characteristics. She is all 'real.'"—New York Ledger.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett

contributes to the 20-page Easter Number of the New York Ledger, issued March 21, a touching sketch entitled "Eight Little Princes," right in the line of her "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Amelia E. Barr starts "A Sister to Esau," a Scotch serial. George Bancroft writes "A Day with Lord Byron." Amy Randolph, Doctor Felix Oswald, Jean Kate Ludlum, Wilson de Maza and Helen M. North are other contributors.

—That old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy," and in this locality needs no words of praise from us, so well and favorably known is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued and unsolicited recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor.—Burlington, Vt. Free Press, January 26, 1882. For sale by A. E. Gillam.

FIVE HUNDRED DROWNED.

A Ship Load of Emigrants Finds a Watery Grave.

Awful Scenes Aboard the Sinking Utopia in Gibraltar Bay.

The British steamship Utopia, from Italian ports bound to New York, with 700 Italian emigrants aboard, collided with the British iron-clad Rodney, anchored in Gibraltar Bay a few days ago, and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff.

On entering the bay the Utopia, before colliding with the Rodney, ran into the British iron-clad Anson. The Utopia sunk within a few minutes. Boats were immediately lowered from the British iron-clads and also from the Swedish man-of-war Freya.

Of the 880 persons, passengers and crew, on the steamship Utopia 311 have been saved, leaving 569 as drowned or missing. In addition to this, two of the rescuing party were drowned, making the probable loss of life by the accident 571.

The Utopia, after pulling clear of the iron-clad, drifted about before wind and sea. The rapid inrush of water through the rent in her side caused her to settle down in five minutes from the time of the first impact.

On shore the news of the disaster spread quickly. A large crowd soon gathered on the Parade, and great excitement prevailed. Little could be seen, however, save the looming hulls of the men-of-war and the white rays of the search-lights falling upon the crests of the waves. The shrieks of the Utopia's passengers and crew could be plainly heard above the roaring of the gale.

The sea was so heavy that the boats of the rescuers could not with safety approach the wreck; so they were compelled to lie to leeward, where they picked up the people as they were swept from the decks. As the Utopia's bows settled, a terrible scene was witnessed from the boats. Those still on board the sinking steamer made a sudden rush en masse to the fore-rigging, struggling for their lives and vainly seeking places of refuge. Twenty minutes later the fore-castle was submerged, and a large number of persons gathered there, who had not dared to leap overboard with the hope of being rescued by the boats, and who had failed in their efforts to ascend the rigging, were carried away by the waves.

The rescuers, blinded by the wind and rain, saw nothing but a confused, struggling mass of human beings entangled with wreckage. A steam pinnace rescued all those who had taken refuge in the main rigging, but the last ones were not taken off until eleven o'clock. They were so exhausted that they could do nothing for themselves, so it was necessary to haul them into the boats by the brave blue-jackets in the rigging, who clambered into the shrouds and passed the helpless people to the rescuers in the boats. Both the British and Swedish sailors did plucky and vigorous work. While a steam pinnace belonging to the British iron-clad Immortalite was engaged in the work of rescue, her crew fouled and she became helpless and drifted on the rocks. In trying to save themselves, two of the sailors aboard the pinnace were drowned. The remainder were rescued.

Peterson, a Swedish quartermaster, who had been steering the Utopia a short time before the collision, says that the commander of the Utopia, Captain McKeague, was on the steamship's bridge until the last moment. Peterson adds that as the Utopia was crushed by the Anson's ram he clambered up the davits of one of the steamship's boats and cut the ropes holding it. He had no time, however, to lower the boat away, as the bows of the Utopia had passed beneath the war ship, and it was evident that the passenger steamer was rapidly sinking. Soon after, the boats of the Anson having been promptly lowered, one of the man-of-war's cutters ran alongside the Utopia and Peterson managed to jump into her.

He says that while on board the Utopia after the collision he was surrounded by a terrible mass of human beings fighting their way desperately and savagely, regardless of sex or age, towards the boats. Men, women and children tumbled and climbed over each other in the horrible fight for a chance of escape from drowning. One poor woman who was rescued by the Anson's blue-jackets went raving mad when she was convinced that her children were drowned.

An officer of the Utopia says: "We were slowing our engines, preparing to anchor, when before we realized our danger, we found ourselves broadside on the bows of the Anson. There was a shout from both vessels, which was instantly followed by the Anson's ram tearing into the Utopia. We were about a quarter of a mile from shore at the time."

The officers say they will never forget the scene that followed the collision. The Italians were thrown into a state of complete and cowardly panic. They yelled frantically and fought madly to reach the fore-castle. A few of the married men dragged their wives with them, but the bulk of the single men were heedless of the piteous appeals of the women and children. The fore-castle and rigging were soon crowded and the vessel began to settle down. Presently an explosion, with a deafening report, occurred in the fore-castle, killing many and throwing others into the sea. Luckily the masts held and remained some yards above the water as the vessel touched bottom. From forty to fifty persons were rescued from the masts.

The only instances of manliness occurred among the people in the rigging. Many men and nearly every woman clasped children to their breasts, but they were gradually overcome by sheer exhaustion and cold and were compelled to drop their burdens and often follow themselves. Those on the lower rigging who were exposed to the full force of the waves were swept away before the first of the Anson's boats was able to reach them. Some of the men had tied to themselves his wife or a child, hoping to be able to float until they were saved. Several bodies so tied together were washed ashore dead. The majority of Italians, however, behaved more like beasts than reasoning men.

Divers who made an examination of the wreck of the Utopia report that there are hundreds of bodies in the steerage and between decks.

During the course of the day the bodies of twenty-eight men and one woman were recovered at Gibraltar, while at various other points along the coast the bodies of six men, eighteen women, seven boys and one girl were washed ashore. One of the women, when her body was taken from the water, was found to have her arms firmly locked around the corpse of her child. The remains of the unfortunate people were taken to a cemetery in the Spanish lines, where an inquest was held.

The authorities of Gibraltar are furnishing the rescued people with lodgings, food and clothing.

FEAR OF DEATH IS THE GREAT REVIVALIST.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A TERRIFIC mine explosion occurred near Ashland, Penn. Two men were blown to atoms, another fatally injured and others seriously hurt.

WHILE James Pollock and son were riding in a carriage from Dallas, Penn., they were overtaken by a whirlwind and the men and carriage were lifted from the ground and thrown against the trees. Each of the men weighed more than 200 pounds. They were badly injured.

THE remains of the late Major-General John C. Fremont were removed to Sparkill, Rockland County, N. Y., where they were buried.

AN explosion at the Crescent Steel Works Pittsburg, Penn., killed one man and fatally injured four.

GENERAL PETER J. CLASSEN, convicted of embezzling the funds of the Sixth National Bank, was sentenced by Judge Benedict, in New York City, to six years in the Erie County Penitentiary.

THE Elizabethport Cordage Works, the second largest industry of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., were completely destroyed by fire, throwing 600 operatives out of work, and entailing a loss of over \$600,000 on the National Cordage Company, which owned the plant.

MARY CRYAN, aged sixty, and Peter Cryan, aged fifty, sister and brother, were burned to death in a tenement house fire in New York City.

WHILE working at a ledge in Dorchester, Mass., Thomas McDonald accidentally caused the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. McDonald was instantly killed. McCormick Gowan was fatally and Martin Norton was slightly injured.

JUSTICE G. A. BINGHAM, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, has resigned.

THE old Government receiving ship Vermont, while lying in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, was run down by the steam collier Wilkesbarre and badly damaged.

THE New Jersey Legislature adjourned without day.

ITALIANS held a mass-meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, to protest against the lynching in New Orleans.

THE Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., closed its doors by order of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The bank had a capital of \$500,000; deposits, \$1,075,000. It held about \$300,000 on the active account of the city of Philadelphia and for the State about \$150,000.

REV. FREDERICK UPHAM, the oldest Methodist clergyman in America, died at his home in Fairhaven, Mass. "Father" Upham, as he was called, was born October 4, 1799, in Malden, Mass. He began to preach as a local preacher in 1820.

FOUR THOUSAND people in Pittsburg and Allegheny City are down with the gripe.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the well-known actor, died at the Windsor Hotel, in New York City, from an attack of the grip. He was born in Paterson, N. J., April 4, 1838, of Irish parentage, the family name being Branigan.

South and West.

M. H. DEYOUNG's name was withdrawn from the California Senatorship contest.

THE town of North Washington, Iowa, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$60,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

THE wholesale boot and shoe firm of J. & A. Simpson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, made an assignment. The liabilities are \$400,000.

A BLAST was fired on the side of Lockout Mountain, in Tennessee, which dislodged 100,000 tons of rock. One hundred kegs of powder was the charge, and a ledge of rock was broken up and thousands of tons rolled down the mountain side. The railroad track was destroyed for 200 yards.

AT Chattanooga, Tenn., Judge Joseph Dobbs, of the Ninth Judicial District, shot and killed his dissipated son-in-law, Bud Gossett while he was insulting his wife, the Judge's daughter.

WILLIAM H. HERNDON, Abraham Lincoln's law partner and author of a "Life of Lincoln," died at his home near Springfield, Ill., of the grip. He was seventy-two years old. His youngest son, William, died six hours before him from the same disease.

JOSEPH TUCKER was shot and killed by Myrick Ennis, at Milledgeville, Ga. The men were both influential citizens and had married sisters.

GEORGE SCHWARTZ & CO., private bankers of Louisville, Ky., failed for half a million dollars. Their assignment carries to the wall the Union Tobacco Works. Schwartz was the resident German Consul.

T. JACOBS, living near Waterloo, Iowa, has received a telegram stating that his twelve-year-old son, who was visiting in Nebraska, had been captured by a band of Indians. A party of men started in pursuit, and as they approached the Redskins the latter split the boy open with a tomahawk, scalped him and then escaped.

JOSEPH PERRIEN, a wealthy Detroit (Mich.) miller, was lured from home by a forged note and \$15,000 was demanded by his captors for his release.

THREE children of Daniel Doan, living near Springfield, Iowa, died under the ministrations of two female "Christian Science healers," who were forced to flee.

Washington.

ORDERS have been sent to the various receiving ships of the Navy to discontinue all enlistments, because the legal limit of 8250 men and boys has been nearly reached.

It is now impossible to give the vessels of the United States Navy in commission their full complements of men. The new cruiser Newark is about 100 men short, and there is scarcely a vessel in the Navy with its full complement of men.

THE Bureau of the American Republics has information that overtures recently made by the Government of Canada to the Government of British Guiana for a reciprocity treaty were rejected by the latter, on the ground that an arrangement of this character with the United States was preferred.

THE work of constructing guns for the vessels is progressing rapidly at Washington Navy Yard. There are now seventy-two guns in various stages of construction. The two ten-inch guns for the armored cruiser Maine at New York are almost completed, and the two twelve-inch guns for the coast defense vessel will be finished in three months.

MR. CANNON, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, made a statement of the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress.

THE Government has a difficult task to handle just now in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all the paper money and internal revenue stamps are manufactured. The work of the bureau has fallen behind, and a great outcry is raised by internal revenue collectors all over the country over the scarcity of stamps.

THE text of a treaty of extradition be-

tween the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia has been made public by Presidential proclamation. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on March 26, 1899. It covers the usual list of extradition crimes.

THE question of excluding German products in retaliation for the prohibition of American hog products by Germany was considered by President Harrison and the Cabinet.

ELABORATE arrangements have been made to celebrate the beginning of the second century of the American patent system at Washington on April 8, 9 and 10. All of the railroads leading into the national capital have reduced their rates and a great crowd is expected. President Harrison will open the celebration.

Foreign.

DANIEL McLEAN, wholesale leather merchant, of Toronto, Canada, has made an assignment. His liabilities amount to about \$200,000.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE made two speeches at Hastings, England, declaring that the Liberal party would never support Parnell.

THE Queen of Hawaii, being upheld by the Supreme Court, has announced a Cabinet, with Samuel Parker as Minister of State.

PRINCE NAPOLEON died at Rome, Italy. Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte, popularly known as Pion Pion, was the second son of Jerome Bonaparte by the latter's second wife, Princess Catharine, of Wurtemberg, and was born at Trieste, Illyria, September 9, 1823. On the same day the Princess Marianne Bonaparte died at Ajaccio, Corsica.

NAZIF EFFENDI has been appointed Turkish Minister of Finance in place of Agop Pasha, who has resigned.

THE Wilkes Linen Works at Kirriemuir, Scotland, were partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI, of Germany, has removed the embargo on American cattle landed at Hamburg.

THE Norwegian bark Imperator, Captain Hoie, was totally wrecked on March 16 to the eastward of Boavista, the easternmost of the Cape Verde Islands. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

TORRENTIAL rains have prevailed in the southeast of France. Large districts have been inundated.

THE Bonapartist leaders will recognize Prince Victor as heir to the throne of France; funeral services over Prince Jerome Napoleon were held in Rome.

THE houses of a number of Boulangerists were raided by the Paris police, who seized many revolutionary documents and made some arrests.

PRINCE NAPOLEON was buried at Turin, Italy; by his will he designates Prince Louis, his second son, as head of the house of Bonaparte.

OFFICIAL advices from Chili say that the insurgents now occupy only Talta, Iquique and Pisagua, and that the remainder of the country is quiet. These advices also state that the Government is concentrating its troops on the borders of the northern province of Trapapa.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CHICAGO plasterers want \$4.

IOWA railroaders will federate.

OMAHA fights convict labor goods.

BOSTON has an Electrical Exchange.

A TEXTILE NATIONAL UNION is coming.

IN Chicago thousands of laborers are idle.

NEW YORK has an Italian Tailors' Union.

THE International Bricklayers have \$4000.

A SECRET society of cooks has been organized.

NEW YORK will hold an eight-hour conference.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., has a work men's free school.

CARRIAGE MAKERS and wheelwrights will form a national body.

THE Greensburg (Penn.) coke strike in ten days cost a half million.

NEW YORK Government laborers recently struck against nine hours.

THE Operative Painters' Union, of New York, was organized in 1842.

THE Flint Glass Workers' Union has 7000 members and \$90,000 in bank.

FOR the loss of an eye by a shuttle \$1051 was awarded at Dover, N. H.

PITTSBURG's builders' society talks of working with the men's unions.

A BILL preventing the employment of persons under fourteen years passed in Ohio.

THE Lehigh (Penn.) Iron Company has reduced the wages of its employees ten per cent.

A BILL before the Massachusetts Legislature fixes the number of cars for each brakeman.

THE Knights of Labor decided to send \$75,000 to the 20,000 locked out clothing workers at Rochester.

THE strikers in the coke region of Pennsylvania have been defeated, after sacrificing nearly \$1,000,000 in wages.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have granted an increase of wages to employees in the Government dock yards in England.

IN England, the average annual production of each employe is \$496, of which the laborer receives \$296 and capital \$200.

OVER 200,000 miners, metal workers, and other organized workmen will strike in Belgium on May 1 to gain the eight-hour work-day.

THERE are about six hundred woman typesetters in New York. They are employed chiefly in the publishing houses and on the afternoon papers.

FIFTEEN conductors on the Michigan Central Railroad have lost their places by showing sympathy for penniless unfortunates, who turned out to be "spotters."

IN a suit for wages tried before a Justice at South Bethlehem, Penn., the fact was brought out that a carpenter was receiving \$8 a month and board, and a blacksmith \$10 a month and board, and that their hours of labor were from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night for the carpenter, and from the same hour in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening for the blacksmith, for every day in the year.

St. Jacobs Oil
CURES
BRUISES,
FROST-BITES,
INFLAMMATIONS
—AND ALL—
HURTS AND ILLS
OF MAN AND BEAST.

Profits of Market Gardening.

The profits of market gardening, as in all other business, depends upon the management. When well managed it is the most productive and profitable of all kinds of agriculture, the average income from an acre being rarely less than \$500, and in some cases as much as \$1000. The location is important, as a good market near by is indispensable. Land within ten miles of a large town or a city is commonly rented for this purpose at

\$100 per acre and the renter generally acquires wealth when he understands his business. Ten acres is larger than the average of market gardens. A young man desiring to enter this business should certainly work for a few years to acquire the necessary experience before he invests money in it.—*New York Times*.

Stanley's manager will make \$100,000 out of the explorer's lectures after paying Stanley \$50,000 and expenses.

In Early Spring

Many people are troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in the morning, and That Tired Feeling, while there may also appear Pimples, Boils, and other manifestations of

Impure Blood

To all such sufferers we earnestly urge a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No preparation ever received such unanimous praise for its success as a general Spring Medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and every other evidence of impure blood. It overcomes

That Tired Feeling

and gives the whole system strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some substitute in its place. Insist on having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
ESTABLISHED 1810.
For Internal and External Use.
Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limbs, like magic. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lambock, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full particulars free. Price 35 cts. post-paid. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Head, Heals the Sores and Cures

CATARRH.
Restores Taste and Smell, quickly Relieves Cold in Head and Headache. 50c. at Druggists. ELY BROS., 55 Warren St., N. Y.

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED.
Greely's Patent Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

LADIES!
We will present you a Gold Watch, a Silk Dress, or your choice from 100 other articles. Full instructions and sample worth one dollar sent you for 2-cent stamp to pay return postage.

S. L. PAINE & CO.,
Box 2652. 98 Court St., Boston, Mass.

DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 8 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

FOR SALE.—Chicago property, or will exchange for good farms and merchandise. V. M. WILLIAMS CO., 1023 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the roebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame. Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Mention this paper.)



Shoot the Spy

A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children). Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

The Loss Estimated at Several Million Dollars.

RRH

small particle is applied to the
gists or sent by mail.

ONE YEAR.....	\$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....	.50
THREE MONTHS.....	.25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publisher.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter

THE Altoona Tribune propounds this pertinent query: "If the 'speak-easy' nuisances was so extensive in Huntingdon as the majority of the court labored to establish how does it come that during the three years of no license the criminal courts of Huntingdon county had scarcely anything to do?"

With licences in Huntingdon county again, we may expect longer and, consequently, more expensive terms of court. The ITEM invites all taxpayers to note carefully during the coming year the increase in expenses of holding court in this county. A year's experience will satisfy many. However, the opinions of the majority seem without weight.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, appointing a committee to inquire into the advisability of discontinuing the publication of the *Legislative Record*. The *Record* is an extravagance in its present form, of no value to any one. It might be made useful if it were issued and mailed promptly but people in this age haven't time to read a paper more than a week old. The quality of the paper used in the *Record* is so poor that it cannot be utilized in wrapping newspapers.

The Capitol Building Commission have decided against a new Capitol building at Harrisburg. The decision is that a new library building shall be erected at an expense of \$500,000 and that the further sum \$125,000 shall be expended in patching up the old building. The commission has surely made a mistake. It doesn't pay to spend a fortune every two or four years to patch up an old building. Pennsylvania has as poor a structure for a capitol building as can be found in the same class of buildings in the Union, with possibly one or two exceptions. Let us have a new capitol. The erection of a modern building will be a credit to the state and not one mill will be added to the taxes of the people by the erection of the same.

Calvin.

Jacob Bumgardner has been ill for several weeks, the cause of his illness being kidney and liver trouble.

On last Thursday Jacob David removed from the Zeigler farm to his property which he recently purchased from Dr. Andrew Smith, of this valley.

B. P. Steel, who has been teaching in the upper end of this county, is spending a few weeks with his parents at this place. Bruce informs us that he expects to spend the summer with Bissell, Banning & Co., of Huntingdon.

David Gosnell, whose house burned last fall, has commenced work on the foundation for a new one.

Before this is in print Miss Maud Wright will have returned to the B. N. College of Huntingdon.

W. B. Smith has commenced work on his new house. When "Doc" gets his house completed he will have buildings equal if not superior to any in our valley.

Miss Ettie Swope is suffering with a relapse of la grippe.

We are informed that our neighbor, "Tommy" Mierley, has purchased the farm formerly owned by John Gehrett, deceased, located in Cass township, near Cassville.

Mrs. Robt. Oakman, of this place, is

seriously ill at this writing.

Nearly one-half of the young folks of this valley are having a struggle with measles, and some are very low with them.

The schools have made a decrease of more than 5 per cent. on account of measles and other diseases.

Latta Grove.

A number of cases of la grippe are reported in this community.

Owing to measles the attendance of some of the schools is very small.

After teaching a successful term of five months at Lincoln, Miss Maud Wright closed her school on the 17th inst. Miss Wright, during her stay in this valley, has made many friends, and was respected alike by both pupils and parents. We are glad to know that the term was a successful one.

W. W. Smith, of Altoona, spent a few days with friends in this place last week.

Miss Annie Walker, of this place, is visiting friends in Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Bowman, with a number of other young folks, visited Mrs. Bowman's parents in Mifflin county last week, and while there a birthday party was given William McConahy, who had arrived at the 21st year of his age. He received many presents, there being about forty persons present. A very pleasant time was had and all returned home wishing William many more happy birthdays.

M. E. Wright has left his home in Smith Valley to attend the Normal School during the spring term. "Milt" has chosen a good place to attend school and being an industrious and earnest student we are sure he will be successful in his school work. May success attend him.

Mrs. Bowman, one of the oldest ladies of this valley has been severely afflicted with heart trouble during this winter, is slowly convalescing at this writing. Mrs. Bowman is a kind old lady and we hope she will again recover her former good health.

Little Trough Creek.

We are having a great variety of weather now—freezing and thawing, cloudy and sunshine, rain and snow, and roads according to the weather.

Cases of measles are quite numerous in the valley. George C. Pheasant is housed with them on Broad Top, whither he was saw-milling.

Mrs. Ralph Crottsley is quite low at this writing.

Miss Julia Chilcott returned to the mountain city last Saturday. Her sister Emma accompanied her for a visit to friends.

Rumor has it that M. R. Brennen brought home a wife last week. We hope it is true and that it will prove a lucky bring.

Our impression was that feed was plenty in the valley, judging from the amount stored away last season. But Dr. Smith's double-headed calf didn't sell, and Oliver Swope says that scarcity of feed was the reason that people wouldn't bid.

Rev. Adams preached to a small congregation last Sunday, and a smaller one at Pine Grove. The state of weather was such that he was not expected to be on hands. His sermon at the latter place was a very good one. He informs us that the Jr. preacher came on last Friday and was filling the work on Sunday at Eagle Foundry and Newburg. This looks as if he meant work.

Well, the court says we are to have licensé the coming year. According to some peoples' opinion it will be better and to others worse. I hope for the better and that it will stop the patronizing of Dr. Childs and the Cumberland and Harrisburg dealers.

Mill Creek.

I. N. Foust visited the county capital on Monday.

We will have a great many "new" neighbors in our town after April 1st.

Our accommodating postmaster, Will Stonebraker, went to Altoona on Monday.

William Hazlett, of Allenville, will occupy the house vacated by Engineer Sivils.

Mrs. Thomas Maley has been suffering from a slight indisposition for several days.

Miss Lottie Speise will attend the West Chester state normal school the coming term.

Our hotel building is nearly complet-

ed. After the first of April, Mill Creek will have a good hostlery.

Miss Mary McDonald returned to the Mountain City on Monday, after a month's visit among friends in this place.

Charles Goodman, one of the genial clerks in B. R. Foust & Son's store, reports favorably of the party he attended (?) on Friday night last.

Over twenty of Mapleton's good people attended the entertainment in the school hall on Friday evening. They returned home on Philadelphia Express.

David Simpson went 'coon hunting on Saturday morning last. He succeeded in "treeing" three, but was only fortunate enough to capture one; the other two escaped into the rocks when the tree was cut down.

Two of our "young America," finding some morphine pills, took them, to see "how they would act." They acted: John slept soundly for a day, while with Riley they produced violent vomiting. Better leave them alone next time, boys, till you find out what you are putting into your stomachs.

J. K. Lytle, accompanied by his family, left Mill Creek last week for Entriken, at which place he will make his future residence. Mr. Lytle's family have been residents of our town for a number of years, and their departure from our midst is greatly regretted by our people, whose best wishes go with them to their new home.

Following is the report of the Advanced School of this place for the month ending March 20, 1891:

Harry A. Thompson, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. enrolled,	13	11	24
Average attendance,	12	9	21
Per cent. of "	93	91	92

Visitors, 16.
(The average attendance during the term was 24; the per cent. of attendance, 90.)

Pupils that missed no time during the month: Effie Mort, Maggie Carothers, Minnie Simpson, Roy Farmer, Duffy Himes, Herbert Hawn; those that missed one-half day: Gertrude McDonald, Elsie Goodman, Elmer Byler, Oscar Himes.

On last Friday evening, the members of the school, assisted by Miss Nannie B. Swope, John A. Brumbaugh, and Ira V. Rex, of Mapleton, gave a very interesting entertainment in the school hall. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the hall was filled far beyond its seating capacity. Every part of the programme received the undivided attention of every one in the large audience present. All that took part in the programme acquitted themselves admirably. Miss Gertrude McDonald merits special mention for her rendition of the solo, "Tired." Miss Edith Lytle recited "Selling the Farm" with fine effect. The quartette, composed of Miss Swope, Messrs. Thompson, Brumbaugh, and Rex, rendered "Rest from Your Labors" and "Drifting with the Tide" with more than amateur ability. Other features of the programme, deserving of special notice, receive none, as space will not permit. Suffice it to say, that the class exercise was conducted without any apparent embarrassment on the part of the pupils, and the work done worthy of highest compliment. At the close of the entertainment, all went away pleased with the exercises. With this evening's work ended one of the most successful terms in the history of our schools.

—The court last week granted licenses to Martin Grube, H. D. Reiners, John S. Miller and L. R. Leister, of Huntingdon, Reuben S. Croyle, of Barree township, and S. O. Fraker, of Orbisonia.

ROOFING

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Local Agents Wanted.

M. F. LANE,

Agent for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

has the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Doe.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

CHANGE.

It is human nature to want variety. We get tired of monotony. We change our advertisement in order to give you the knowledge which everybody should have, and to attract your attention to the newest things in merchandise. There is nothing new about having a stock of Groceries, but I have such a stock as is desirable to every housekeeper. It comprises so many things and I want you to come and see all of them.

Let us talk about SHOES long enough to say to you, come and see the

"Hustler Shoe."

It sells at \$2.25 per pair and every pair is warranted.

Then, for variety, we change to Dry Goods. Logan has a full line and he sells Calico as low as 5 cents. Why pay 8 cents for Calico when Logan will sell you the best in the market for 7 cents?

Then, Logan is selling a lot of suits of

Men's Ready-made Clothing at Cost.

and a lot of Men's Pants from \$1.00 up. He has Overalls from 40 cents up. Boys' Waists at 25 cents, and a big line of Hats and Caps at cost. Boys' Knee Pants from 25 cents up.

Just let us mention here that Logan has a lot of Women's Shoes that he must sell. He offers them at cost.

DRESS : GOODS.

I have bought a large line of Dress Goods which will be in in a few days. The ladies should not fail to see them,

I have made arrangements to supply all cash customers who buy from time to time to the amount of \$20.00,

A LARGE COOK BOOK FREE.

It is full of valuable recipes—a very useful book. Don't fail to secure one. I buy for cash and sell on a close margin, and want everybody to have the benefit of it.

The best of men need credit some times, but there is a class of men who only ask for credit that they may get something for nothing. These I don't want on my books. They are known by all the merchants and they know themselves. To these I say, DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT. All accounts must be settled in full on pay day.

THOS. M. LOGAN.

Three Important Things to Know.

That the McKinley Bill has become a law.
That Dr. Koch's Consumption Remedy is a Wonderful Discovery.

That A. S. Welch, of Mount Union, Pa., sells
Wagons, : Buggies, : Spring : Wagons,
Road Carts, Oliver and Syracuse Chilled Plows,

HILLSIDE PLOWS, HAY RAKES,
IRON FORCE
and
LIFT PUMPS,
BARBED WIRE,
FEED CUTTERS
CORN HARROWS,
IRONIS,

Washing Machines, Buggy Harness, Shovel Plows,
Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Grind Stones—in fact

Everything : in : the : Implement : Line.

at prices that will surprise you. Also, a

Stock of Rough and Worked Lumber

Shingles, Palings, Doors, Sash, Etc., constantly on hand, at bottom prices.

Special Attention Given to House Bills.

A. S. WELSH,
Mount Union, Pa.

Telephone Connection.

YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE

In the Use of CURE.

we Alone own for all Dis-

TIVE METHODS, that and Control, orders of

FREE BOOK OF HOME TREATMENT

FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE

guarantee to if they can store up our method and afford a CURE!

all patients, possibly be re-own exclusive pliances will There is, then,

REA I. HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

March D. K. Coder will sell on States tract, in Penn township, 2 1/2 miles east of Grafton, black walnut, maple, yellow pine, ash and oak lumber, mill offals, 2 shanties, stable slabs, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26TH.—Levi Wright will sell at the Juniata House in Mapleton 2 heating stoves, cook stove, 10 beds and bedding, tables, stands, sink, chairs, carpet, mirrors, lamps, meat stand, 3 hogs, cow, crocks, dishes, tinware, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Are you going to flit next week?
—Theodore Kelley and wife have both been very ill the past week.

—George W. Wright moved to his new house on Grant street yesterday.

—W. A. Potts last week moved to W. S. Shore's house south of the borough.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Miss Priscilla Curfman, after a two weeks, visit among friends, has returned to Mapleton.

—The three Mapleton teachers attended the local institute at Huntingdon last Saturday.

—Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I.O.O.F., will elect officers for the ensuing term next Saturday evening.

—Robert K. Potts last week moved from Hare's valley to G. W. Yocum's house in the southern part of town.

—T. W. Smith last week removed his store goods to the room which he recently purchased from A. J. Foster.

—The frogs held opening concerts Monday evening. Their music wasn't charming but it had a welcome sound.

—About twenty persons from Mapleton attended the educational entertainment at Mill Creek last Friday evening.

—Mrs. Dr. J. C. Stever, of Three Springs, and Miss Tillie Woods, of Huntingdon, were guests of Mrs. Bruce Yocum last week.

—Miss Minnie Glasgow, daughter of James E. Glasgow, of Cass township, has gone to Altoona where she has secured employment as seamstress.

—A musical entertainment will be given in the Mount Union M. E. church next Friday evening, the proceeds of which will go toward purchasing a new organ. A generous patronage is solicited.

—Mount Hor Encampment No. 180, I. O. O. F., of Huntingdon, had quite a "day out" last Monday evening, the occasion being installation night. The members from Mapleton were present en masse.

—Mrs. Maggie Brehman, of McVeytown, and Daniel Decker and son Thomas, of Strode's Mills, were visitors to Mapleton last week, having been summoned hither to attend the funeral of A. R. Foster's son.

—E. Guy Rex left Monday morning to attend the spring term of the Huntingdon Normal College. Guy has made good progress in his studies during the past winter and merits success. He will prepare himself for teaching.

—The Christian Endeavor society which holds its meetings in the U. B. church every Friday evening is doing a good work. The young people take hold of the work in a commendable way, and under the guidance of wise leaders they are improving intellectually.

—The following officers of Mount Hor Encampment No. 180, I. O. O. F., Huntingdon, was installed Monday evening by D. G. P., W. S. Bair: W. H. Cavender, chief patriarch; N. B. Corbin, high priest; L. R. Brown, senior warden; J. B. Boring, scribe; M. L. Rex, junior warden.

—Robert Rogers has just completed a realistic painting of the stone arch bridge and the Robley mansion and buildings as they were before the great flood. The picture has been much admired and has been purchased by Marion Robley. Mr. Rogers is making quite a reputation as an artist.

—In the matter of the extension of Sherman street the court confirmed the report of the viewers so far as it related to the trustees of the U. B. church and Marshal Yocum. W. H. Woods, esq., attorney for C. P. Dull, appealed to the quarter session and the objections were continued until the May term.

—Charles B. Rex, son of Daniel Rex, deceased, and nephew of W. H. and M. L. Rex, of Mapleton, died at his home in Toronto, Ohio, of typhoid fever, Monday morning, March 9, 1891. He was in the 43d year of his age and leaves a wife and seven children. He was an engineer by profession. He had been ill for four weeks prior to his death. He was an active member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Jr. O. U. A. M.

—The primary school closes to-day at noon. Miss Fannie Isenberg has taught this school for three successive terms and we are confident that there is not a better primary school nor a better disciplined school in Huntingdon county. Miss Isenberg has the confidence of her pupils and of the community, and it is earnestly hoped that she will accept the same situation again. The No. 3 school will close this afternoon and the No. 2 school to-morrow afternoon.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has ordered all its locomotives painted black. There will be no artistic painting of any kind about the machinery. All the brass work and bright parts of the machinery that requires scouring every day to keep in trim will be daubed with black paint. This order is the result of a clause in the list of grievances presented by the grievance committee, which stated that the firemen were continually obliged to scour the brass work and bright parts of the machinery. Hereafter such work will be dispensed with, as there will be nothing about the machinery that will require scouring and extra work on the part of the firemen.

—James Miller, who for the past few months has been living in Union township, south of this borough, and an 18-year-old lad named E. Pearson were arrested at Lewistown on Monday of last week and committed to jail to await trial on a charge of highway robbery. They had robbed a drunken man named James Harman, of Bellwood, of a \$10 bill. Some men near by saw them in the act,—Pearson holding the man while Miller rifled him. The Lewistown Gazette says Miller is an old offender having served two terms in the penitentiary. It also adds that the object of his visit to Lewistown was to sell a lot of brass journals stolen from a refrigerator car, wrecked some days ago at this place.

—Samuel McVitty, of Saltillo, a successful business man, died at his home Thursday morning, March 19th. Mr. McVitty's life was one of great value to those whose privilege it was to be called his neighbors. A devout member of the Baptist church, who despised litigation, lived peaceably with all men and never lost an opportunity to do good to a fellowman—these are some of the things to be truthfully said of him. Our acquaintance with him dates back to our boyhood days and the impressions of first acquaintance have never been obliterated. He was our ideal of a good man. He has lived a somewhat retired life for about twelve years, and during the past five years was in ill health. He was aged 75 years, 4 months and 15 days. Mrs. McVitty and three children—Emaline, wife of R. W. Hudson, of Saltillo, Thomas E. McVitty, of Philadelphia, and Amanda J., wife of Calvin Greene, of Saltillo,—survive him. His remains were interred at Three Springs last Saturday, but he will long live in the memories of those who knew him.

A Great Conference.

The German Baptist denomination will hold a great conference in Hagerstown in June next, when from 15,000 to 20,000 members of that denomination are expected to be present. A tabernacle 116x124 feet will be erected, in which to house as many as possible of the vast congregation. The lumber for the tabernacle has already been secured and is drying before being used in constructing the building. This will be the greatest gathering of this denomination ever held in this section of the country.

A Great Spring Tour to Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

By reason of the enormous popularity accorded the Pennsylvania Railroad's personally-conducted tours to Florida during the winter and spring of 1891 the company has decided to run the sixth and last on March 31st. It will differ in many points from the others. Going south the tourists will travel in a special train of Pullman Sleeping and

Dining Cars similar in every respect to the trains used on previous excursions. The excursion tickets, which will be sold at a rate of \$50 from New York and \$48 from Philadelphia, will include Pullman accommodations and meals en route on the south-bound trip, and railroad transportation only on the north-bound trip. They will be valid for return trip on regular trains up to May 30th, 1891. Fifteen days from the date they leave Jacksonville will be allowed tourists to reach Philadelphia or New York, and during those fifteen days they can stop off at points designated on the tickets.

A Tourist Agent and Chaperon will accompany the party south.

The unusual limit of the tickets and privileges accorded will afford an excellent opportunity of a lengthy visit in the South.

OF INTEREST TO WRITERS.

A Labor Saving Invention Indispensable to all who write.

Of the many valuable improvements which have been made in self-feeding pens a great part are due to the skill and persistence of Mr. L. E. Dunlap, of Boston, who, as a pioneer in this business, has spent the last decade in perfecting the fountain pen that bears his name. The latest perfected invention is the Dunlap Double-feed Pen, and in this very double-feed lies the secret of its success.

It carries a sixteen-karat diamond-pointed gold pen, and is a perfect pocket-companion that will not only prove indispensable, but a joy and blessing as long as life lasts. It is guaranteed to write instantly, always and under all circumstances. To introduce it among the readers of this paper, the manufacturers offer for a short time only, to send it by return mail at one-half the regular price.

By posting a letter, enclosing a two-cent stamp, to the Dunlap Pen Company, 280 Washington street, Boston, Mass., you will receive a beautifully engraved ticket worth \$2, and also an illustrated price-list and circular, telling you how to make \$5 per day.

Teachers' Local Institute.

Teachers' Local Institute convened in the High School Hall, Huntingdon, 9:30 a. m., and was called to order by Prof. Shimmell.

Supt. Shimmell was elected chairman, and J. B. Boring, secretary.

The opening exercises were conducted by Supt. Rudy.

Roll-call suspended for forenoon session because of absence of a number of teachers.

An hour's visitation of four schools in session, was a treat, much appreciated.

Pupil At The Teacher's Desk by Supt. Shimmell, was very instructive. The points necessary for successful teaching were stated to be three in number: tact, professional knowledge and scholarship.

Prof. W. M. Benson discussed the muscular element in penmanship. In the course of his remarks he stated that there was too much teaching tending to develop skill in drawing the letters. Teach muscular movement instead. Avoid finger movements. Miss Alice Summers talked of the mental element in penmanship.

Carefully prepared papers on the subject, Expression in Primary Reading, were read by Misses Sadie McCoy and Flora Dopp. If pupils understand a subject they can appreciate it and give natural expression. Vocal drill must be given by imitation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of Drawing was taken up by Miss Mendum who entertained the audience in a very interesting manner; showing how, step by step, objects may be sketched.

Miss Emma Grant opened the discussion of Latin in High Schools. Latin is the basis of the English language. The meaning can often be more clearly stated by Latin phrases. Latin gives variety of expression. The study cultivates the faculties of the mind. It is the language of the sciences. Prof. C. E. Kauffman took the ground that manual training should not supplant Latin. Prof. J. Irvin White discussed the practicability of Latin.

Miss Amy Sprague held the audience spell-bound while reciting the story of the ride of the hero of Johnstown.

How to Make History Interesting was

opened and discussed by I. N. Swope. Discussion was continued by Supts. Rudy and Shimmell.

The audience was favored with a vocal duet by Misses Miller and Kline.

What is a Practical Education? was the next topic. Prof. Zerby not being able to be present his paper was read by Miss Edwina Cunningham. The function of the public schools is the preparation of the pupil for citizenship. The general want of the state is educated citizens. Prof. J. E. Saylor, of the Normal college, continued the discussion. Many of the most simple things in life very often prove to be turning points in our lives. A practical education is an education that will turn the pupils from social evils and seed that which is of a better character. It will give every individual industry, perseverance and self-reliance.

The subject, Is Temperance Physiology Accomplishing Its Object? was opened in an interesting manner by Miss Alice Myers, and continued by Supt. Rudy who thought that Temperance Physiology is not accomplishing its object.

Miss Lovell recited, A Warning to Teachers, in a very interesting manner. Adjourned.

SECRETARY.

Smith Valley.

Easter next Sunday, and plenty of eggs.

A. W. Wright has been very ill for a few days past, the trouble being la grippe.

Miss Lillie McNeil is visiting her grandparents in this valley for a few days.

Levi Wright moved from this valley to the old Appgar homestead in Hare's valley on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Mahala Wright, an aged lady of this valley, has been very ill for a couple of weeks past. Hope she may recover soon.

Jere Nead will move from where he now lives to his own property in Clay township on the 24th of March.

Quite a number of young folks of this vicinity are laid up with measles.

The new store room which is being put up at the fork of the roads in Hare's valley, will soon be ready for use.

Wm. Weaver will move from Hare's valley to the house now occupied by Jere Nead, in this valley.

With a number of young folks from this valley we had the pleasure of listening to the concert given by the Calvin singing school last Saturday night, which is being instructed by Prof. D. R. Giffin, and was well pleased with the singing. The class has wonderfully improved.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 5th day of March, A. D., 1891, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment.

J. T. HIMES.
J. M. HIMES.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 5, 1891.

Having bought the interests of J. M. Himes in the late firm of Himes Bros., I hereby notify my friends that I will continue business and invite the public patronage. The books of the late firm are in my hands for settlement.

JACOB T. HIMES.

WILLDAY BLACK.
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
123 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Every Clock guaranteed for two years. Other goods proportionately low.

\$8.00 CLOCKS FOR \$4.50.

J. G. GILLAM.

fire new line.

Before buying your Wall Paper this Spring call and see our stock—an en-

WAIT! PAPER! - WAIT! PAPER! - WAIT! PAPER!

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A FIRST SPELLING LESSON.

There were only two little boys in the class,
Two fat little fellows with eyes of blue;
And one was Johnny, oh, listen to this,
The other was Johnny, too.

"Spell 'pie,'" said the teacher, with smiling lips;

"Now, Johnny Jones, you must try."
He looked very solemn and wise and good,
And he spelled it "P-i, pie."

"Come, Johnny Smith, I will listen to you.
While Johnny Jones has his cry."
A gleam of triumph in two blue eyes,
And he straightway spelled "P-y."

Together the Johnnies came out from school,
Their brave little spirits quelled;
They are wondering, wondering, wondering,
What p-i and p-y spelled!

—[St. Nicholas.

A MUSIC-LOVING PIGEON.

Not far from the writer's home
there is a little gray pigeon who is a
great pet with his fair young mistress,
and who has shown a great fondness
for music. When his mistress prac-
tices or takes her piano lesson, so
soon as the first note is struck a gentle
tap-tap is heard at the window, and
there stands the pigeon, begging to
come in. When admitted, he walks
straight up to the piano and lies at the
player's feet, and all during the music
expresses his admiration in a gentle
cooing. The little creature is affection-
ate and fond of petting, but will leave
any one to listen to music.—[New
Orleans Picayune.

LUCKY FOR THE MICE.

A traveler mentions that, in crossing
a plain in Africa, far distant from
any stream of water, where no cool
shade refreshed him, and, as far as the
eye could reach, nothing was to be
seen but heaps of sand, he met with
many creeping plants of luxurious
vegetation. They were covered with
large berries, each berry containing
nearly as much as three teaspoonfuls
of water. On inspecting them more
closely, he was astonished and de-
lighted to observe a number of mice,
the only inhabitants of that inhospita-
ble spot, busily employed in nibbling
off the berries and carrying them to
their homes, as seamen would convey
casks of water to their ships.—[De-
troit Free Press.

"LITTLE TOM."

He was only a little bird, Little
Tom, and a small one at that; but
when his owner lost him, she found
that he had a big place in her heart.

He was a canary, but instead of be-
ing a uniform yellow color, he was
beautifully marked; bright yellow
and green were his colors, exquisi-
tely shaded, his head being adorned
with a bright green cap.

Little Tom was never confined to
his cage, he had full liberty to roam
about the house, and confidence begot
confidence. I think he was fond of
his mistress, at any rate he looked on
her attentions as his proper right, and
did not hesitate to take liberties with her.

Did she sleep too long in the morn-
ing, Little Tom would alight on her
head and try to raise the heavy eye-
lashes, or in some way impress her
with the importance of ministering to
his needs, for he was a great advocate
of early breakfasts.

Seated on her shoulder and picking
seed from her hand or between her
lips he was happy; but he sometimes
became very angry. At such moments
he would frown, drawing his green
cap down over his eyes, flap his wings,
screech and prepare for battle, and
when thus roused none of the family
cared to meddle with him. All knew
by experience what a powerful sharp
little beak he had, and how ready he
was to use it when aroused by a sense
of wrong to vengeance.

Yes, Little Tom was part of her life
in those days, his cunning ways en-
deared him to her, and she never
thought of losing him, nor of the blank
in her heart his loss would create, but
his hour came; the little bird with his
exquisite grace and cunning ways and
gush of melody was lost in death.

Years have passed, but Little Tom
is not forgotten, and to his influence
upon his owners the Easton (Penn.)
branch of the Audobon Society owes
its origin. This branch will ere long
have a numerical strength of 1000,
thanks to the organized activity of its
boy members with Albert M. Tomson
at their head.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Glycerine and the spleen of a rat!
This is the latest scientific nostrum for
the bacillus.

The "henry" has recently been quite
generally adopted in this country and
abroad as the practical electrical unit
of self-induction.

A study of the sea bottom, currents,
temperature and life of the Adriatic
Sea shows that there is a vast growth
of marine algae at the great depth of
2000 meters.

The results of the recent expedition
to Greenland prove that north of 75
degrees the land is covered with a
sheet of ice 5000 to 6000 feet thick
over the valleys.

One of the recent applications of
electricity that promises to be of con-
siderable benefit to seagoing men is a
log for registering the rate of travel
of high-speed vessels.

The acreage of the zoological gar-
dens in Europe ranges from about
half a dozen to half a hundred acres,
but hardly one of them has room
enough for its animals.

A scheme has been adopted for the
removal of sand deposited on railroad
tracks near the Upper Columbia River
by the frequent sandstorms by sluicing
it into the river by means of water
supplied by a force pump on the river.

An alarm for telling when a ship
reaches a predetermined depth of water
is now being tried aboard her Majesty's
ship Rambler in the Red Sea. It con-
sists of a wire sounding apparatus,
having a sinker, which, on coming in
contact with the bottom, relieves the
drum on board ship and sounds a bell.

A Swedish engineer has invented a
novel method of blasting by electricity.
He employs a volta arc produced be-
tween two carbon rods placed parallel.
When the arc is moved close to the
spot where blasting is to be effected,
an intense local heat is created, fol-
lowed by expansion, which has the
effect of splitting the rock.

An excellent and abundant substi-
tute for india rubber is reported as
having been discovered at Goa. It is
the solidified fluid which issues from
the Nivolcantem, which grows wild
and is generally used for hedges.
Though white when it flows from the
tree, in its dried state it is of a choco-
late color, closely resembling gutta-
percha.

The highest atmospheric pressure on
record seems to be 31.72 inches, which
occurred at Semipalatinsk, on Decem-
ber 16, 1877; and the lowest at any
land station is quoted at 27.12 inches,
which was recorded on the coast of
Orissa, on September 22, 1885. The
difference of 4.6 inches in these read-
ings is probably the maximum range
of the barometer ever observed at the
earth's surface.

Names of the Months and Days.

Our names of the months are all of
Latin origin. March was the first
month of the Roman year, and was
named for Mars, the god of war.
April is from aperire, to open; May
from maius or magius, the root of
which means "to grow." June is
named after Juno, queen of the gods.
July is named for Julius Cæsar, who
was born July 12, A. U. C. 652 (100
B. C.) Before Antony changed the
name it had been Quintilis, or fifth
month, Augustus changed the
name of the sixth month
for him. September, October,
November, December are respec-
tively the seventh, eighth, ninth and
tenth months of the Roman year, al-
though they are the ninth, tenth,
eleventh and twelfth months of our
year. January is named for Janus,
the Roman god who kept the gates of
heaven, and February is so called be-
cause the Februa, the great feast of
purification, was held in preparation
for the coming of the new year in
March.

The names of the days of the week
come from more than one source. Sun-
day comes from the Latin dies solis,
day of the sun; Monday is the Saxon
equivalent for the Latin day of the
moon; Tuesday comes from the Saxon,
and is named for Tiw, the god whom
we invoke when we say, "What the
deuce." Wednesday is Wodin's day
or Odin's day; Thursday is Thor's
day; Friday is Freja's day; these are
from the Saxon. Saturday is from
the Latin, Saturn's day. The god
after whom each day was named was
worshipped on that day.

I Will Not Let Thee Go.

I will not let thee go.
End all our month-long love 'tis his?
Can it be summed up so,
Quite in a single kiss?
I will not let thee go.
I will not let thee go.

If thy words' breath could scare thy deeds
As the soft south can blow
And toss the feathered seeds,
Then might I let thee go.

I will not let thee go.
Had not the great sun seen, I might;
Or were he reckoned slow
To bring the false to light,
Then might I let thee go.
I will not let thee go.

The stars that crowd the summer skies
Have watched us so below
With all their million eyes,
I dare not let thee go.

I will not let thee go.
Have we not chid the changeable moon,
Now rising late, and now,
Because she set too soon,
And shall I let thee go?

I will not let thee go.
Have not the young flowers been content
Picked ere their buds could blow,
To seal our sacrament?
I cannot let thee go.

I will not let thee go.
I hold thee by too many bands;
Thou sayest farewell, and lo!
I have thee by the hands,
And will not let thee go.

—[Robert Bridges.

HUMOROUS.

How to make an army fly—Break its
wings.

A nervous affection—A man on the
eve of proposal.

A place for everything—The old-
fashioned garret.

The buyer who tries to beat you
down is a price-fighter.

Our spare hours are well named;
they seem the shortest of the day.

The only chance for the very fat
man as an athlete is on the all-round
class.

What a wife, who thinks her hus-
band has told her all, hasn't been told,
is simply appalling.

We all respect those who know more
than we do; but we don't wish them
to run our business.

Some women wear their lives out
trying to look young, but they do not
tire themselves half so much as they
tire other people.

The man who is a long time making
up his mind, may arrive at a correct
judgment; but it is generally too late
to be of any use to him.

Quidnunc—What makes your hair
so much grayer than your whiskers?
Bulfinch—Why, my hair is a great
deal older than my whiskers.

"Mr. P. Cuius is a bright, breezy
fellow, is he not?" said Hobb, and
Dobb replied: "I should think he
might be, he is always trying to raise
the wind."

She—He is a person of perfect ease
and self-possession, and is thoroughly
at home anywhere. He—Yes, he even
has the faculty of making you feel a
total stranger in your own house.

Miss Dogood—My dear little boy, if
you want to succeed in life, always
take pains with everything you do.
Boy—Oh, I do, mum. I took seven
this morning with this bean-shooter.

Dora—I showed my portrait to the
Mayor yesterday, and he said that it
didn't flatter me. Bosom Friend—
Oh, but it does, dear, and so did he!
(They are not on speaking terms now.)

Little Johnny—Say, father, what
makes a baby cry every time it wakes
up? Pa—Well, from what I know of
babies, it cries from vexation to find
that it has kept still for a reasonable
length of time.

Patient (wofully)—Oh, doctor! I'm
all twisted up with the rheumatism and
neuralgia. Oh, do you think, doctor,
you can get all the pain out of me?
Doctor (kindly)—Well, I will try to
get all out of you I can.

"I am going to be your hub," said
the young carriage-builder from Bos-
ton, as they stood before the altar.

"Yes," said his blushing bride, who
intended always to have the last word,
"and I will supply the spokes."

"And I," wound up the clergyman, as
he joined their hands, "am the tie-r."

"Five years ago," began the stranger
to Wentman, "I thought that woman to
be my wife. I believed her congenial,
light-hearted and beautiful. Has our
married life been a pleasant? No."
"No? Why?" asked Wentman.
"Why not?" because she declined to
marry me."

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 29.

Lesson Text: "Review Exercise of
the Past Quarter—Golden Text:
1 Kings xviii., 39.

Superintendent: Who succeeded Solomon
asking?

School: Rehoboam, his son.
Supt.: What appeal did the people make
to Rehoboam?

School: They asked him to lighten the
burdens his father laid upon them.

Supt.: What was Rehoboam's reply?

School: My father made your yoke heavy,
and I will add to your yoke; my father also
chastised you with whips, but I will chastise
you with scorpions.

Supt.: What followed this reply?

School: Ten of the tribes revolted and
made Jeroboam their king.

Supt.: What false worship did Jeroboam
establish?

School: He made two calves of gold, and
said unto the people, It is too much for you
to go up to Jerusalem: behold thy gods, O
Israel, which brought thee up out of the land
of Egypt.

Supt.: What judgment did Elijah foretell
to Ahab?

School: As the Lord God of Israel liveth,
before whom I stand, there shall not be dew
nor rain these years, but according to my
word.

Supt.: How did the Lord care for Elijah
by the brook Cherith?

School: The ravens brought him bread and
flesh in the morning and in the evening, and
he drank of the brook.

Supt.: How did the Lord care for Elijah at
Zarephath?

School: He commanded a widow woman
there to sustain him.

Supt.: What promise did the Lord make
to the widow of Zarephath?

School: The barrel of meal shall not waste,
neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the
day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the
earth.

Supt.: What followed the prayer of the
priests of Baal for fire to consume their
sacrifice?

School: There was neither voice, nor any
to answer, nor any that regarded.

Supt.: How was Elijah's prayer answered?

School: The fire of the Lord fell, and con-
sumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and
the stones, and the dust, and licked up the
water that was in the trench.

Supt.: Why did Elijah flee from Samaria?

School: Jezebel the queen threatened to
kill him.

Supt.: What question did the Lord ask him
at Horeb?

School: What doest thou here, Elijah?

Supt.: What was Elijah's reply?

School: I have been very jealous for the
Lord God of hosts; for the children of Israel
have forsaken Thy covenant, thrown down
Thine altars, and slain Thy prophets with the
sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they
seek my life, to take it away.

Supt.: What message was Elijah com-
manded to deliver to Ahab in the vineyard
of Naboth?

School: In the place where dogs licked the
blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood,
even thine.

Supt.: How was Elijah taken from Elisha?
School: Behold, there appeared a chariot
of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them
both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirl-
wind into heaven.

Supt.: How did Elisha raise the Shunam-
ite's son?

School: He went in therefore, and shut the
door upon them twain, and prayed unto the
Lord; and stretched himself upon him; and
the child sneezed seven times, and the child
opened his eyes.

Supt.: What message did Elisha send to
Naaman?

School: Go and wash in Jordan seven
times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee,
and thou shalt be clean.

Supt.: What followed his obedience?

School: His flesh came again like unto the
flesh of a little child, and he was clean.

Supt.: Whom did the king of Syria send
to Dothan to take Elisha?

School: He sent thither horses and
chariots, and a great host; and they came by
night, and compassed the city about.

Supt.: How was Elisha protected?

School: Behold the mountain was full of
horses and chariots of fire round about
Elisha.—Westminster Question Book.

BIG LAND SALE.

A Stock Company Buys the Maxwell
Land Grant of 1,700,000 Acres.

It is announced at Denver, Col., that the
Maxwell land grant in New Mexico, contain-
ing 1,700,000 acres has been sold. The price
is not named, but it is known that the com-
mission of the agent who sold it amounted to
\$150,000. The agent who made the deal has
been in New York for the past three months,
where he has been negotiating. Many men
have been killed for trespassing upon it.
The company is stocked for \$10,000,000.
The final payment is not to be made for
about three months, when the company will
take possession of the lands. It is claimed
there are rich mineral lands in the tract.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Parisian Killed His Wife, Child and
Mother-in-Law.

M. Herbelot, of the Boulevard Courcelles,
Paris, France, believing his wife to be un-
faithful, at a late hour at night cut her
throat and strangled the child which was
sleeping by her side.

He then went to the chamber of his wife's
mother, and after a struggle, during which
the poor woman begged piteously for life,
stabbed her to the heart.

He then instantly ran into the Boulevard,
half clothed, and surrendered himself to the
gendarmes, avowing the murders and declar-
ing he was glad his victims were dead.

OIL TRAINS COLLIDE.

Seven Train Hands Killed by the En-
suing Explosion.

Two railway trains laden with petroleum
came into collision at Olkusaz, Poland, and
five train hands were instantly killed. One
of the engines was overturned and the fire
from its furnace ignited the petroleum,
which exploded, killing two men who had
survived the shock of the collision. The
train caught fire from the burning petro-
leum and was wholly consumed.

TEXAS, in a population of 2,235,525, has
1,741,190 white inhabitants, 492,837 colored,
736 Indians, 727 Chinese, and three Japanese.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Queen of Denmark is a fine pianist.
PRINCE BISMARCK has bought a new
paper.

THE Sultan of Turkey is deeply interested
in the World's Fair.

QUEEN LILI'UOKALANI, who succeeds Kala-
kaua on the Hawaiian throne, is fifty-two
years old.

GENERAL MAHONE is preparing to build a
town at the mouth of Cove Creek in Tazew-
ell County, Va.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, of the Standard
Oil Company, has given nearly \$2,000,000 to
educational institutions.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, of New York, is
as agile and muscular as he was twenty
years ago, and walks with the same brisk
energy.

HORSE and camel raising affords the King
of Italy amusement and profit, and he has
large and choice herds of them on his estate
at Pisa.

SENATOR PEPPER's eldest daughter has
been taught to set type, and his three other
daughters are skilled in stenography, type-
writing and bookkeeping.

GENERAL DEODORA DE FONSECA, who has
just been elected President of the Brazilian
Republic, is fifty-seven years old. All his life
since boyhood has been passed in the army.

WILLIAM H. MACY, the blind poet of
Nantucket, Mass., is dead. He was a native
of the island, and spent his early life at sea
in the whaling service, relinquishing it to
join the Union Army of 1862.

JAMES R. RANDALL, the author of "Mary-
land, My Maryland," has been for the last
quarter of a century the editor of a Georgia
newspaper. He is a writer of great power
and originality and a most scholarly man.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the proprietor
of the New York Herald, is a naval veteran.
He was a Lieutenant, and commanded his
own yacht, which was armed and commis-
sioned as a vessel of the United States Navy.

LADY WILLIAM NEVILLE, one of the famous
beauties of Irish society, is a handsome
Spanish woman, with dark hair, dark eyes,
and a clear olive complexion. Her face is
sweet and expressive and she is very clever.

CHEVALIER GEORGE D. EPIPOLOS, who
took part in the battle of Waterloo, and
formed a part of the guard of honor which
welcomed Leopold I. sixteen years later, is
now, at the age of ninety-seven, burgo-
master in the village of Epinoles les Binche.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, the novel-
ist, is still writing, though over seventy-five
years of age. As to her full name, which is
Emma Dorothy Eliza, Nouette Southworth,
she says: "When I was born my people were
too poor to give me anything else, so they
gave me all those names."

In the hall of the West Virginia House
of Delegates Governor Fleming presented to
Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, United States
Navy, on behalf of the State of West Vir-
ginia, a handsome sword as a token of ap-
preciation of his performance of his duty
during the great Samoan hurricane two
years ago.

VERESTCHAGIN, the Russian painter, will
make an extended tour among the Sioux and
other Indian tribes. His design is to secure
data for a great work on the red man as he
exists under Government control in the
United States. The general impression is
that he has an imperial order for the work
and that it will be the effort of his life.

THE GRIPPE'S GRASP.

The Epidemic Has Got the Upper
Hand of Things in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., is in the grasp of the grippes.
The disease seems to be more prevalent than
at any time last year. It strikes all classes
of society. Five hundred men employed on
the West Side street car system are laid off
with the epidemic, and the company is badly
handicapped for help. The South Side
Company has 125 men on the sick list. The
North Side Company has about seventy-five
men out, while many of those at work are
suffering from the disease in a mild form.
The large down-town stores are having a
like experience. In one store employing 150
clerks, forty are sick. Ten per cent of the po-
lice force is laid up, and fifty men in the Fire
Department are off. Fifty out of 150 mail
carriers in the Postoffice are suffering. All
of the hospitals are over-crowded. About
fifty sufferers applied for admission
to the county hospital on a recent day, and
nearly as many the day before. This insti-
tution is full, and many of the patients are
compelled to accept accommodations on the
floor. There is scarcely a boarding house in
the city but has from one to five persons laid
up with the disease. It has invaded the hotels,
and fully one-third of the guests are ill. To
make matters worse for them, many of the
managers and hotel employees are also suffer-
ers; and there is such a dearth of help that
some of the guests, by their own request,
have been sent to the hospitals. There are
large numbers of sufferers in private houses
all over the city, and the doctors are kept
busy night and day.

SUCCEEDS HEARST.

Charles N. Felton Elected United
States Senator From California.

Charles N. Felton was elected United
States Senator from California on the first
ballot at Sacramento. The ballot on which
he was elected Senator was the eighth taken
in joint convention of the Legislature.

The ballot on the first roll call stood: Estee,
40; Felton, 40; Johnston, 4; Heacock, 4;
Blanchard, 1. Twenty-three Democrat votes
were cast for White.

Before the vote was announced a number
of changes were made to Felton, and finally
it became a stampede which, when once be-
gun, was complete, and the ballot was an-
nounced as follows:

Estee, 15; Felton, 73; Johnston, 1; Hea-
cock, 4; White (Democrat), 24.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

Charles N. Felton was born in Erie County,
N. Y., in 1832. He received an academic
education, and in 1849 he went to California.

He was then a poor boy, but he won
his way to fame and fortune.
After retiring from active business, Mr.
Felton became Assistant Treasurer of the
Mint at San Francisco, and later the Treas-
urer. He was elected as a Republican to the
XLIXth and Lth Congresses from the Vth
California District, serving from December
7, 1885, to March 3, 1889. He is an extreme
advocate of gold monometallism.

FIVE SUDDENLY KILLED.

Collapse of a Foot Bridge in Italy,
With Very Disastrous Results.

While the members of a committee ap-
pointed for the purpose were crossing a foot
bridge to examine the site for the annual
cattle show at Cogliari, Italy, the structure
suddenly collapsed, carrying the men with
it. Five of the committee were killed and
the others were more or less seriously injured.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Plague of Lies."

TEXT: "Ye shall not surely die."—Genesis iii., 4.

That was a point blank lie. Satan told it to Eve to induce her to put her semicircle of white, beautiful teeth into a forbidden apricot or plum or peach or apple. He practically said to her, "Oh, Eve, just take a bite of this and you will be omnipotent and omniscient. You shall be as gods." Just opposite was the result. It was the first lie that was ever told in our world. It opened the gate for all the falsehoods that have ever alighted on this planet. It introduced a plague that covers all nations, the plague of lies. Far worse than the plagues of Egypt, for they were on the banks of the Nile, but this on the banks of the Hudson, on the banks of the East River, on the banks of the Ohio, and the Mississippi, and the Thames, and the Rhine, and the Tiber, and on both sides of all rivers. The Egyptian plagues lasted only a few weeks, but for six thousand years has raged this plague of lies.

There are a hundred ways of telling a lie. A man's entire life may be a falsehood, while with his lips he may not once directly falsify. There are those who state what is positively untrue, but afterward say "may be" softly. These departures from the truth are called "white lies," but there is really no such thing as a white lie.

The whitest lie that was ever told was as black as perdition. No inventory of public crimes will be sufficient that omits this gigantic abomination. There are men high in church and state actually useful, self-denying and honest in many things, who, upon certain subjects and in certain spheres, are not at all to be depended upon for veracity. Indeed, there are many men and women who have their notions of truthfulness so thoroughly perverted that they do not know when they are lying. With many it is a cultivated sin; with some it seems a natural infirmity. I have known people who seemed to have been born liars. The falsehoods of their lives extended from cradle to grave.

Prevarications, misrepresentation and dishonesty of speech appeared in their first utterances, and were as natural to them as any of their infantile diseases, and were a sort of moral croup or spiritual scarlatina. But many have been placed in circumstances where this tendency has day by day and hour by hour been called to larger development. They have gone from attainment to attainment and from class to class until they have become regularly graduated liars.

The air of the city is filled with falsehoods. They hang pendant from the chandeliers of our finest residences; they crowd the shelves of some our merchant princes; they fill the sidewalk from curbstone to brown stone facing; they cluster around the mechanic's hammer, and blossom from the end of the merchant's yardstick, and sit in the doors of churches. Some call them "fiction." Some style them "fabrication." You might say that they were subterfuge, disguised, deception, misrepresentation, but, as I am ignorant of anything to be gained by the hiding of a God defying outrage under a lexicographer's blanket, I shall call them what my father taught me to call them—lies.

I shall divide them into agricultural, mercantile, mechanical, ecclesiastical, and social lies.

First, then, I will speak of those that are more particularly agricultural. There is something in the perpetual presence of natural objects to make a man pure. The trees never issue "false stock." Wheat fields are always honest. Rye and oats never more out in the night, not paying for the place they have occupied. Corn shocks never make false assignments. Mountain brooks are always "current." The gold on the grain is never counterfeit. The sunrise never flaunts in false colors. The dew sports only genuine diamonds. Taking farmers as a class, I believe they are truthful and fair in dealing and kind hearted. But the regions surrounding our cities do not always send this sort of men to our markets. Day by day there creak through our streets and about the market houses farm wagons that have not an honest spoke in their wheels or a truthful rivet from tongue to tailboard.

During the last few years there have been times when domestic economy has foundered on the farmer's fork. Neither high taxes, nor the high price of dry goods, nor the exorbitancy of labor, could excuse much that the city has witnessed in the behavior of the yeomanry. By the quiet firesides in Westchester and Orange Counties I hope there may be seasons of deep reflection and hearty repentance. Rural districts are accustomed to rail at great cities as given up to fraud and every form of unrighteousness, but our cities do not absorb all the abominations. Our citizens have learned the importance of not always trusting to the size and style of apples in the top of a farmer's barrels as an indication of what may be found farther down. Many of our people are accustomed to watch and see how correctly a bushel of beets is measured, and there are not many honest milk cans.

Deceptions do not all cluster round city halls. When our cities sit down and weep over their sins, all the surrounding countries ought to come in and weep with them. There is often hostility on the part of producers against traders, as though the man who raises the corn was necessarily more honorable than the grain dealer who pours it into his manumoth bin. There ought to be no such hostility. Yet producers often think it no wrong to snatch away from the trader; and they say to the bargain maker, "You get your money easy." Do they get it easy? Let those who in the quiet field and barn get their living exchange places with those who stand to-day amid the excitements of commercial life and see if they find so is very easy.

While the farmer goes to sleep with the assurance that his corn and barley will be growing all the night, moment by moment adding to his revenue, the merchant tries to go to sleep conscious that that moment his cargo may be broken on the rocks or damaged by the wave that sweeps clear across the hurricane deck, or that reckless speculators may that very hour be plotting some monetary revolution, or the burglars be prying open his safe, or his debtors fleeing the town, or his landlord raising the rent, or the fires kindling on the block that contains all his estate. Easy! Is it? God help the merchants! It is hard to have the palms of the hands blistered with outdoor work, but a more dreadful process when through mercantile anxieties the brain is consumed.

In the next place we notice mercantile lies, those before the counter and behind the counter. I will not attempt to specify the different forms of commercial falsehood. There are merchants who excuse themselves for deviation from truthfulness because of what they call commercial custom. In other words, the multiplication and universality of a sin turns it into a virtue. There have been large fortunes gathered where there was not one drop of unrequited toll in the wine; not one spark of bad temper flashing from the bronze bracket; not one drop of needle woman's heart blood in the crimson plush, while there are other great establish-

ments in which there is not one door knob, not one brick, not one trinket, not one thread of lace but has upon it the mark of dishonor. What wonder if, some day, a hand of toil that had been wrung and worn out and blistered until the skin came off should be placed against the elegant wall paper, leaving its mark of blood—four fingers and a thumb—or that some day, walking the halls, there should be a voice accosting the occupant, saying, "Six cents for making a shirt," and, flying the room, another voice should say, "Twelve cents for an army blanket," and the man should try to sleep at night, but ever and anon be aroused, until getting up on one elbow, he should shriek out, "Who's there?"

One Sabbath night, in the vestibule of my church after service, a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine not so much as something to eat. As she began to revive in her delirium, she said, gaspingly: "Eight cents! Eight cents! Eight cents! I wish I could get it done; I am so tired! I wish I could get some sleep, but I must get it done! Eight cents! Eight cents!" We found out afterward she was making garments for eight cents apiece, and that she could make but three of them in a day! Three times eight are twenty-four! Hear it, men and women who have comfortable homes!

Some of the worst villains of the city are the employers of these women. They beat them down to the last penny, and try to cheat them out of that. The woman must deposit a dollar or two before she gets the garments to work on. When the work is done it is sharply inspected, the most insignificant flaws picked out, and the wages refused, and sometimes the dollar deposited not given back. The Women's Protective Union reports a case where one of these poor souls, finding a place where she could get more wages, resolved to change employers, and went to get her pay for work done. The employer says, "I hear you are going to leave me," she said, "and I am come to get what you owe me." He made no answer. She said, "Are you not going to pay me?" "Yes," he said, "I will pay you," and he kicked her down the stairs.

There are thousands of fortunes made in commercial spheres that are throughout righteous. God will let His favor rest upon every scroll, every pictured wall, every traceried window, and the joy that flashes from the lights, and showers from the music and dances in the children's quick feet, patting through the hall, will utter the congratulation of men and the approval of God.

A merchant can, to the last item, be thoroughly honest. There is never any need of falsehood. Yet how many will, day by day, hour by hour, utter what they know to be wrong. You say that you are selling at less than cost. If so, then it is right to say it. But did that cost you less than what you ask for it? If not, then you have falsified. You say that that article cost you twenty-five dollars. Did it? If so, then all right. If it did not, then you have falsified.

Suppose you are a purchaser. You are "beating down" the goods. You say that that article for which five dollars is charged is not worth more than four. Is it worth no more than four dollars? Then all right. If it be worth more, and for the sake of getting it for less than its value, you willfully depreciate it, you have falsified. You may call it a sharp trade. The recording angel writes it down on the ponderous tomes of eternity, "Mr. So-and-so, merchant on Water street or in Eighth street or in State street, or Mrs. So-and-so, keeping house on Beacon street or on Madison avenue or Rittenhouse Square or Brooklyn Heights or Brooklyn Hill, told one falsehood." You may consider it insignificant because relating to an insignificant purchase. You would despise the man who would falsify in regard to some great matter in which the city or whole country was concerned; but this is only a box of buttons, or a row of pins, or a case of needles. Be not deceived. The article purchased may be so small you can put it in your vest pocket, but the sin is bigger than the Pyramids, and the echo of the dishonor will reverberate through all the mountains of eternity.

You throw on your counter some specimens of handkerchiefs. Your customer asks: "Is that all silk? No cotton in it?" You answer, "It is all silk." Was it all silk? If so, all right. But was it partly cotton? Then you have falsified. Moreover, you lost by the falsehood. The customer, though he may live at Lynn or Doylestown or Poughkeepsie, will find out that you have defrauded him, and next spring when he again comes shopping he will look at your sign and say: "I will not try there! That is the place where I got that handkerchief." So that by that one dishonest bargain you pick your own pocket and insulted the Almighty.

Would you dare to make an estimate of how many falsehoods in trade were yesterday told by hardware men and clothiers and fruit dealers and dry goods establishments and importers and jewelers and lumbermen and coal merchants and stationers and tobaccoists? Lies about saddles, about buckles, about ribbons, about carpets, about gloves, about coats, about shoes, about hats, about watches, about carriages, about books—about everything. In the name of the Lord God Almighty, I arraign commercial falsehoods as one of the greatest plagues in city and town.

In the next place I notice mechanical lies. There is no class of men who administer more to the welfare of the city than artisans. To their hand we must look for the building that shelters us, for the garments that clothe us, for the car that carries us. They wield a widespread influence. "Muscular Christianity," but in the latter day of the world's prosperity what is called the Christian will be muscular. We have a right to expect of those stalwart men of toil the highest possible integrity. Many of them answer all our expectations, and stand at the front of religious and philanthropic enterprises. But this class, like the others that I have named, has in it those who lack in the element of veracity. They cannot all be trusted. In times when the demand for labor is great it is impossible to meet the demands of the public, or do work with that promptness and perfection that would at other times be possible.

But there are mechanics whose work cannot be trusted at any time. No man has a right to promise more work than he can do. There are mechanics who say that they will come on Monday, but they do not come until Wednesday. You put work in their hands that they tell you shall be completed in ten days, but it is thirty. There have been houses built of which it might be said that every nail driven, every foot of plastering put on, every yard of pipe laid, every shingle hammered, every brick mortared, could tell of falsehood connected therewith. There are men attempting to do ten or fifteen pieces of work who have not the time or strength to do more than five or six pieces, but by promises never fulfilled keep all the undertakings within their own grasp. This is what they call "nursing" the job.

How much wrong to his soul and insult to God a mechanic would save if he promised only so much as he expected to be able to do. Society has no right to ask of you impossibilities. You cannot always calculate correctly, and you may fail because you cannot get the help that you anticipate. But now I am speaking of the willful making of promises that you know you cannot keep. Did you say that that shoe should be mended, that coat repaired, those bricks laid, that

harness sewed, that door grained, that spout fixed or that window glazed by Saturday, knowing that you would neither be able to do it yourself nor get anyone else to do it? Then, before God and man you are a liar. You may say that it makes no particular difference, and that if you had told the truth you would have lost the job, and that people expect to be disappointed, but the excuse will not answer. There is a voice of thunder rolling among the drills and planes and shoe laces and shears which says, "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

I next notice ecclesiastical lies—that is, falsehoods told for the purpose of advancing churches and sects, or for the purpose of depleting them. There is no use in asking many a Calvinist what an Arminian believes, for he will be apt to tell you that the Arminian believes that a man can convert himself; or to ask the Arminian what the Calvinist believes, for he will tell you that the Calvinist believes that God made some men just to damn them. There is no need in asking a pseudo-Baptist what a Baptist believes, for he will be apt to say that the Baptist believes immersion to be positively necessary to salvation. It is almost impossible for one denomination of Christians, without prejudice or misrepresentation, to state the sentiment of an opposing sect. If a man hates Presbyterians, and you ask him what Presbyterians believe, he will tell you that they believe that there are infants in hell a span long.

It is strange also how individual churches will sometimes make misstatements about other individual churches. It is especially so in regard to falsehoods told with reference to prosperous enterprises. As long as a church is feeble, and the singing is discordant, and the minister, through the poverty of the church, must go with a threadbare coat, and here and there a worshiper sits in the end of a pew, having all the seat to himself, religious sympathizers of other churches will say, "What a pity!" But let a great day of prosperity come, and even ministers of the gospel, who ought to be rejoiced at the largeness and extent of the work, denounce and misrepresent and falsify, starting the suspicion in regard to themselves that the reason they do not like the work is because it is not ground in their own mill. How long before we shall learn to be fair in our religious criticisms! The keenest jealousies on earth are church jealousies. The field of Christian work is so large that there is no need that our hoe handles hit.

Next I speak of social lies. This evil makes much of society insincere. You know not what to believe. When people ask you to come you do not know whether or not they want you to come. When they send their regards you do not know whether it is an expression of their heart or an external civility. We have learned to take almost everything at a discount. Word is sent "Not at home," when they are only too lazy to dress themselves. They say, "The furnace has just gone out," when in truth they have had no fire in it all winter. They apologize for the unusual barrenness of their table when they never live any better. They decry their most luxurious entertainments to win a shower of approval! They apologize for their appearance, as though it were unusual, when always at home they look just so. They would make you believe that some nice sketch on the wall was the work of a master painter. "It was an heirloom, and once hung on the walls of a castle, and a duke gave it to their grandfather." When the fact is that painting was made by a man "down east," and baked so as to make it look old, and sold with others for ten dollars a dozen. People who will lie about nothing else will lie about a picture. On a small income we must make the world believe that we are affluent, and our life becomes a cheat, a counterfeit and a sham.

Few persons are really natural. When I say this I do not mean to slur cultured manners. It is right that we should have more admiration for the sculptured marble than for the unknown block of the quarry. From many circles in life insincerity has driven out vivacity and enthusiasm. A frozen dignity instead floats about the room, and iceberg grinds against iceberg. You must not laugh outright; it is vulgar. You must smile. You must not dash rapidly across the room; you must glide. There is a round of bows and grins and flatteries and ohs! and ahs! and simpering and nambypambyism—a world of which is not worth one good, round, honest peal of laughter. From such a hollow round the tortured guest retires at the close of the evening and assures his host that he has enjoyed himself.

What a round of insincerity many people run in order to win the favor of the world! Their life is a sham and their death an unspeakable sadness. Alas for the poor butterflies when the frost strikes them!

Compare the life and death of such a one with that of some Christian aunt who was once a blessing to your household. I do not know that she ever offered the hand in marriage. She lived single, that untrammelled she might be everybody's blessing. Whenever she sick were to be visited, or the poor to be provided with bread, she went with a blessing. She could pray, or sing "Rock of Ages" for any such pauper who asked her. As she got older there were days when she was a little sharp, but for the most part auntie was a sunbeam—just the one for Christmas eve. She knew better than any one else how to fix things. Her every prayer, as God heard it, was full of everybody who had trouble. The brightest things in all the house dropped from her fingers. She had peculiar notions, but the grandest notion she ever had was to make you happy. She dressed well—always dressed well; but her highest adornment was that of a meek and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God, is of great price. When she died you all gathered lovingly about her, and as you carried her out to rest the Sunday-school class almost covered the coffin with japonicas, and the poor people stood at the end of the alley, with their aprons to their eyes, sobbing bitterly; and the man of the world said, with Solomon, "Her price was above rubies," and Jesus, as unto the maiden in Judea commanded, "I say unto thee, arise!" But to many, through insincerity, this life is a masquerade ball. As at such entertainments gentlemen and ladies appear in the dress of kings or queens, mountain bandits or clowns, and at the close of the dance throw off their disguises, so in this dissipated life all unclean passions move in mask. Across the floor they trip merrily. The lights sparkle along the wall or drop from the ceiling—a cohort of fiend! The music charms. The diamonds glitter. The feet bound. Gemmed bands stretched out clasped gemmed hands. Dancing feet respond to dancing feet. Gleaming brow bends to gleaming brow. With the dance! Flash and rustle and laughter and immeasurable merry making. But the languor of death comes over the limbs and blurs the sight.

Lights lower! Floor holds a sepulchral echo. Music saddens into a dirge. Lights lower! The maskers can hardly now be seen. Flowers exchange their fragrance for a sickening odor, such as comes from garlands that have lain in vaults of the dead. Lights lower! Mists fill the room. Glasses rattle as though shaken by sullen winds. Sighs seem caught among the curtains. A shroud falls from the shoulder of beauty and a shroud! Lights lower! Over the flippers, in dance of death, glide jealousies, disappointments, lust, despair. Torn leaves and withered garlands only half hide the cleared feet. The stench of smoking lamp wicks almost quenched. Choking damps. Choking feet

still. Hands folded. Eyes shut. Voices hushed. Lights out!

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 235 counties. THERE are no tramps in China. THE world has 3985 paper mills. JAPAN has 11,000 electric lights. A KANSAS county has 724 people. DENVER, Col., is without a Mayor. SCOTCH potatoes are being imported. In England there are 1,091,041 horses. THE Salvation Army has invaded Florida. SMALLPOX is ravaging Vera Cruz, Mexico. TWENTY-EIGHT railroads run out of St. Louis.

THE English Empire is soon to have its census taken. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., has a floating population of 10,000.

THE wool clip of 1890 is 5,000,000 pounds less than that of 1889.

THE United States gunboat Galena, ashore on Martha's Vineyard, is a total wreck.

WILLIAM T. CUNDEIFF has secured \$10,000 damages against regulators of Columbia, Ky.

GUATEMALA has accepted the invitation to make a display at the World's Fair in Chicago.

THE Indians at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, refuse to enlist in the infantry. They want horses.

THE women of Fort Scott, Kan., have nominated a full city ticket and expect to elect it.

THE funeral train of the late Senator Hearst, of California, cost the Government \$20,000.

THE wheat crop of South Australia and New Zealand is reported short and of poor quality.

DENVER, Col., marked the year 1890 by the construction of forty-nine miles of electric railway.

THIS is the most prosperous season the winter resort hotelkeepers have had in several years.

SEVENTY lives were lost at sea and ten persons frozen during the recent blizzard over England.

TIPPOO TIB, the African slave dealer, has been stricken with paralysis, his right arm being affected.

A SYNDICATE with a capital of \$1,000,000 has purchased all the breweries in Victoria, British Columbia.

THE grip has just taken a new start in Europe and in the West, and is more violent and fatal than ever.

NO less than 1590 buildings in which liquors are sold are owned by peers of the realm in Great Britain.

THE Iceland halibut fleet, eleven vessels, the largest ever known, sailed from Gloucester, Mass., a few days ago.

BAVARIA, by a recent census, numbers 5,389,382 inhabitants, the female exceeding the male population by 131,396.

THERE are 83,000 Protestants in St. Petersburg, Russia, 42,000 of them being Germans and half of these Russian subjects.

THE German Reichstag, after a lengthy debate, has rejected the petition to admit women to the liberal professions.

THE Yuma Indians of Arizona lost everything by the Colorado flood. Horses, camp equipage, provisions and tools have all been swept away.

EDITORS of Western agricultural papers met in Chicago to arrange for the relief of starving farmers in South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska.

P. T. BARNUM has closed a contract for a building to cost \$125,000 which he is to present to the Historical and Scientific Societies of Bridgeport, Conn.

THERE are at present thirty cotton mills in operation in South Carolina with an aggregate crushing capacity of about 1000 tons of seed in twenty-four hours.

THE actual cost of the Philadelphia City Hall up to the present time has been \$14,119,570.27, and not more than one-third of the 600 rooms in it are ready for use.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD expresses the opinion that Italy has no basis for a claim for indemnity in the case of its subjects who fell victims to the New Orleans mob.

In the German Reichstag Dr. Von Boetticher, Vice-President of the Ministry of State, said that the new sanitary measures adopted in the United States were inadequate, and that, therefore, the Government did not intend to rescind the prohibition placed upon the importation of American hog products.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beesves.....	8 50 @ 5 50
Milk Cows, com. to good.....	22 00 @ 45 00
Calves, common to prime.....	2 00 @ 7 50
Sheep.....	5 50 @ 6 25
Lambs.....	6 00 @ 7 50
Hogs—Live.....	4 10 @ 4 15
Dressed.....	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	5 10 @ 5 35
Patents.....	5 15 @ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	1 14 1/2 @ 1 15
Rye—State.....	90 @ 92
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	— @ 80
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	73 @ 75
Oats—No. 1 White.....	— @ 60
Mixed Western.....	56 @ 59 1/2
Hay—Fair to Good.....	45 @ 55
Straw—Long Rye.....	80 @ 85
Lard—City Steam.....	— @ 6.00
Butter—State Creamery.....	30 @ 31
Dairy fat to good.....	23 @ 30
West. Im. Creamery.....	20 @ 28
Factory.....	14 @ 23
Cheese—Factory.....	9 @ 11 1/2
Limbs—Light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Western.....	8 @ 11
Eggs—Large and Penn.....	19 1/2 @ 20

BUFFALO.	
State—Western.....	2 25 @ 4 00
Medium to Good.....	4 75 @ 5 50
Fair to Good.....	6 25 @ 6 90
Good to Choice Yorks.....	4 20 @ 4 25
Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 00 @ 5 20
Wheat—No. 1 Northern.....	1 14 @ 1 14 1/2
Corn—No. 2, Yellow.....	— @ 68 1/2
Oats—No. 2, White.....	— @ 58
Barley—No. 2 Canada.....	90 @ 91

BOSTON.	
Egg—Near-by.....	— @ 25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Clover, Northern.....	10 @ 11
Hay—Fair.....	11 00 @ 12 00
Straw—Good to Prime.....	17 00 @ 17 50
Butter—Firsts.....	28 @ 32

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Dressed weight.....	4 @ 6 1/2
Sheep—Live weight.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Lambs.....	— @ 6 1/2
Hogs—Northern.....	4 1/2 @ 5

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. family.....	4 35 @ 4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Mar.....	1 07 @ 1 07 1/2
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Mar.....	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2
Oats—Ungraded White.....	— @ 57 1/2
Potatoes.....	1 05 @ 1 18
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	— @ 38
Cheese—Part skims.....	6 @ 8

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Topics of Interest Transmitted by the Cables.

Cruel Massacre of Wounded Soldiers by Chilean Rebels.

A dispatch from Santiago gives an official version of the recent battle in Chili. From this it appears that Colonel Robles, who commanded the Government troops being short of provisions, rashly abandoned a strong position on Mount Sebastopol, and, with 1200 infantry, twenty-five cavalry and a few guns, attacked a force of 2500 rebels. At a critical moment the enemy, by a decoy truce for a parley, opened a fearful fire at close quarters, killing or wounding two-thirds of the Government troops. Colonel Robles was shot in the foot early in the battle. He secured another mount after the bullet had been extracted from his wound; but he was again wounded, in the side, and was placed in an ambulance. The rebels captured the ambulance, and their leader threatened to shoot all who were with the wounded man unless Colonel Robles was indicated to him. An attendant pointed out Colonel Robles, whereupon the Colonel was fired at by the rebels, being riddled with eleven balls, besides being hacked with bayonets and indescribably mutilated.

A general massacre of wounded officers ensued. Of the wounded men, 264 were allowed to proceed to Valparaiso, but permission was refused to send the body of Colonel Robles there. The loss of the insurgents is estimated at 300 killed and 400 wounded. Their account of the battle cannot be procured at present.

President Balmaceda admits the gravity of the disaster, which places the province of Tarapaca entirely in the hands of the insurgents. The President says, however, that the Government has 30,000 troops at its disposal. The Government also has an ample supply of funds. The future scene of operations will probably be nearer Valparaiso.

The French Government has acceded to the recent request of the Chilean revolutionists, who asked that the Chilean warships just completed at Toulon and destined for the service of President Balmaceda should not be allowed to depart.

A Double Tragedy.

A tragedy has been enacted at Toplitz, Austria, which has caused a profound sensation among the aristocratic sojourners at that famous watering place. Lieutenant Reinisch, an officer of high standing in the Austrian army, had successfully wooed the young Baroness Schonau, but for some reason the parents of the lady refused to give their consent to the match. The Lieutenant urged his fiancée to marry him clandestinely, but she declined. The officer called upon the Baroness and in a final interview renewed his plea for an elopement. Finding her respect for parental mandates greater than her desire to accede to his wishes, the Lieutenant, mad with disappointment and grief, drew a revolver and shot the Baroness through the heart. The mother of the unfortunate lady, hearing the shot rushed into the room just as the Lieutenant fired a second shot into his own breast and fell dead beside the body of his victim.

Twenty-Two Sailors Drowned.

The steamer Roxburgh Castle was in collision with the British ship British Peer 120 miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. The Roxburgh Castle sank immediately and of the twenty-four men aboard twenty-two were drowned. Captain Tyrer and one seaman, the only one rescued, have been landed at Falmouth. The British Peer, which was bound from Calcutta to London, was greatly damaged, and has been towed to Falmouth. The Roxburgh Castle was a screw steamer, of 1222 tons register, and was owned in Newcastle.

The British steamer Atrato, from Batoum for Calcutta, has been sunk in a collision with the Turkish steamer Salonica. Her crew have arrived at Constantinople.

France Names Arbitrators.

The arbitrators chosen by France in the settlement with England of the Newfoundland question are Professor Martens, of the St. Petersburg University; M. Rivier, the Swiss Consul at Brussels and President of the Institute of International Law, and M. Grau, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Norway. The expenses of the arbitration and the arbitrators' fees will be equally shared by France and England.

A Hundred Dervishes Killed.

A terrible disaster occurred at the arsenal of Omdurman, Egypt. From the reports received it appears that about 100 dervishes were killed by an explosion there, which destroyed immense stores of ammunition, and shattered the arsenal and buildings and everything in the immediate neighborhood.

Wholesale Poisoning.

A saloon keeper of Marseilles, France, named Moutet, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning with arsenic his wife, mother-in-law, grandmother, infant and a friend who had lent him money.

RAID ON MOONSHINERS.

Two Men Killed and Four Wounded by the Ambushed Mountaineers.

A party of revenue officers had a fight with moonshiners in the mountains near Mount Airy, N. C., on a recent night and two of the officers were killed and four others badly hurt.

At least three of the moonshiners were wounded, but none of them was killed. The two officers dead are R. J. Barnwell, a brother-in-law of Congressman H. G. Ewart, and Thomas Brown.

The revenue party consisted of ten men. They left Mount Airy on horseback and journeyed seventeen miles into the country to a place where they had been told several mountaineers had stilled.

The party was under command of J. Fields, a man noted for his daring spirit, who was nearly midnight when they discovered smoke coming from a dense thicket. Two hundred yards ahead of them the moonshiners were gathered. A consultation was held, and it was decided to make a desperate attack and capture the moonshiners.

To do this it was necessary to station themselves close in, and Captain Fields, in addition to the moonshiners, they gave the alarm to the other officers.

They were then fired upon by the moonshiners, and the officers were killed and wounded.

The moonshiners were then captured, and the officers were taken to the hospital.

The moonshiners were then taken to the hospital, and the officers were taken to the hospital.

The moonshiners were then taken to the hospital, and the officers were taken to the hospital.

Selections From Great Authors.

THE BIBLE.

Selected for THE ITEM by Virginia.

Was the Bible written and compiled by men providentially selected, directed and illuminated by the Holy Spirit or did it come into its present shape by chance, having been written and compiled by irresponsible persons, whose words may be accepted or rejected at the will of the reader, is the question which at the present time is much discussed.

Men at various times, beginning as early as the days of Celsus, have asserted that there are certain antagonisms between the Bible and science. But these attacks have been against some supposed teaching of the Bible, and not anything, it really teaches, A single instance will illustrate this point.

When our English Bible was translated, the Hebrew word, *rakiah*, was translated into Greek by the word *stereoma*, and into Latin by the word *firmamentum*, whose derivative "firmament" was employed by our English translators. Objectors finding this word in our translation, say that Moses meant "a solid expanse," or a "firm vault." A sceptic, writing on "Myths" puts these words into the mouth of Moses, "Let there be a hammered metallic plate in the midst of the waters." And instantly pretentious sceptics, laughed at the scientific inaccuracies of the Bible. Moses could have used words which meant solid and firm, as *yathad*, or *taraz*, but he did not. The word *rakiah*, which he used, primarily means to spread out, like the Latin *expansus* answering to our English "expanse," and is thus translated by our best Hebrew scholars. Here, therefore, is an instance like many others, when an objection is raised not against what the Bible teaches, but against what it cannot be made to teach.

We have some account of medical science during the so-called mystical period extending from 1184 B. C. to 500 B. C. The opinions held are considered false, crude, and senseless. The period extending to 326 B. C. has an array of brilliant names, such as Pythagoras, Plato and Aristotle, whose opinions are found to be as unscientific, as those of the primitive period.

But more than this: even in the memory of persons no living medical practice has undergone radical changes. Fifty years ago, and even later, (we speak extravagantly) the physician first tried to bleed his patient to death; and, if he did not succeed in this, then seemingly he would try to drug him to death. Now the lancet is rarely employed, while milk, ice, gentle nursing are used instead of so much of the contents of the drugshop, and the modern theory is that medical practice is to remove obstacles, and render some aid to nature in her work of restoration.

Now the Bible, though it often speaks of disease, and remedy, yet the illusions, deceptions, and gross errors of anatomy, and pathology as taught then no where appears upon its pages. But the directions of the Bible, its sanitary regulations, the washing and external applications, are confessed to be in harmony with recent views, and a good physician would have said long ago, What did Moses mean by medical science? recent standards of medicine, or at least of the flesh, are the same. They are also the same.

effort now is, as everybody knows, to keep up the quantity and quality of the blood.

"Out of the heart are the issues of life" Prov. IV. and X. in connection with Lev. XVII. give a hint of the fact discovered by Harvey in 1616, that the blood circulates through the human system proceeding from the heart, and propelled by its muscular energy.

Sotoo, the artificial productions of sleep during surgical operations is thought to be a modern discovery; but it was long ago hinted at in the book of Genesis. "The Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept; and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof." Here was a suggestion which, had it been followed, might have hastened a very serviceable, though tardy discovery.

The medical profession now announces, these directions, for preservation of health: "Be free from anxiety; be occupied; be temperate." These injunctions are but an echo of "Diligent in business," "Take no [anxious] thought for the morrow" and be "temperate in all things." By following these Bible requirements, half of the sickness of the world might be prevented. —L. T. Townsend, D. D., Prof. in Boston University.

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The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

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CHERRYBROOK, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1889.
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Fitchburg Falls, Vt.

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Etc., Etc.**

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We have a surplus stock of Ladies' Gum Shoes of the following sizes that we will sell at 33c. per pair:

10	11	13
6	6½	7

Salt.

We have just received a car load of Salt. 190-lb. Ground Alum, 140lb. Grain Bags, 140-lb. Burlap, 56 lb. Sacks, 28-lb. Sack, all at bottom figures.

Queensware.

Just received a new lot of Imported Queensware. Also, a fine lot of Glassware.

Fish.

We have a lot of fine Lake Fish, in Kits, quarters and half-barrels.

Gum Boots.

We have just received the fourth lot of Gum Boots and Shoes. Also, a fine line of Leather Goods.

Odds and Ends.

We still have a lot of Odds and Ends in Queensware, Glassware, Clothing, Blankets and Woolen Goods. In fact, we have a lot of Odds and Ends in most any kind of goods you may mention that must be sold at some price.

I don't think it necessary to mention them all. Come and see us; bring your

Marketing

along, and you will always find our prices on goods at the bottom, and highest market price paid for marketing.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison.

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Having opened a new Shoe Store in Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete assortment of

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SLIPPERS and
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ETC., ETC.,**

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after December 14th, 1890, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.54, 11.55, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.
For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.54, 11.55 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.
Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 10.45 p. m., every day.
Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.
Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.
Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June., 6.47, 8.51 a. m., 3.38 and 7.58 p. m., every day.
For Mifflin, 6.47, 8.51 a. m., 3.38 and 7.58, p. m., every day.
For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 6.47, 8.51 a. m., 3.38, 7.58 p. m., every day.
Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.
Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6.20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6.52; Birmingham, 6.59; Spruce Creek, 7.10; Petersburg, 7.22; Huntingdon, 7.37; Mapleton, 7.53; Mount Union, 8.00; Harrisburg, 10.45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11.50 a. m., Mount Union 6.11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6.30; Altoona, 7.50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11.55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11.50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12.48 p. m., Mount Union, 1.08; Harrisburg, 3.20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4.30 p. m., Altoona, 9.05; Huntingdon 10.12; Harrisburg, 1.00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12.01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12.58; Harrisburg, 3.30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7.00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11.20; Mount Union, 1.56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2.17; Altoona, 3.40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH		NORTH	
Mail	Exps	STATIONS.	Day
Exps	Mail	Line	Exps
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20
6 45	8 35	McConl's'n	6 09
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45
7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02
8 05	9 55	Cypher	4 52
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30
		Bedford	
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.

"F" Flag Stations.
Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9.35 and arrive at Dudley at 10.05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4.30 and arrive at Saxton at 5.00 p. m.
GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6.00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH.		NORTH.	
No. 10.	No. 7.	STATIONS.	No. 9.
Mail.	Mail.		Mail.
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.
6 42	12 09	Robertsdale	6 00
6 29	11 56	Cook's	5 11
6 21	11 48	Rocky Ridge	5 19
6 15	11 42	Cole's	5 21
5 40	11 07	Saltile	5 54
5 20	10 58	Three Springs	10 01
5 08	10 42	*Beersville	10 14
4 52	10 27	Rockhill	10 27
4 22	9 54	Shirley	10 43
4 12	9 45	*Augh. Mills	10 51
3 54	9 25	*Mount Union	11 05

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12.30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m.
Express No. 4, moving south leaves Mount Union at 11.50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12.20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		EAST	
No. 11	No. 12	STATIONS.	No. 11
No. 11	No. 12		No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vally	6 49
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16

* Flag stations.
A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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NOTICE.—Application will be made at the present session of the General Assembly for the passage of An Act to reimburse the estate of George Kyler, deceased, for damages done to property of said George Kyler, by troops camped thereupon in the year 1863.
Feb. 18, '91.

A. C. FISHER,
Attorney for Heirs.